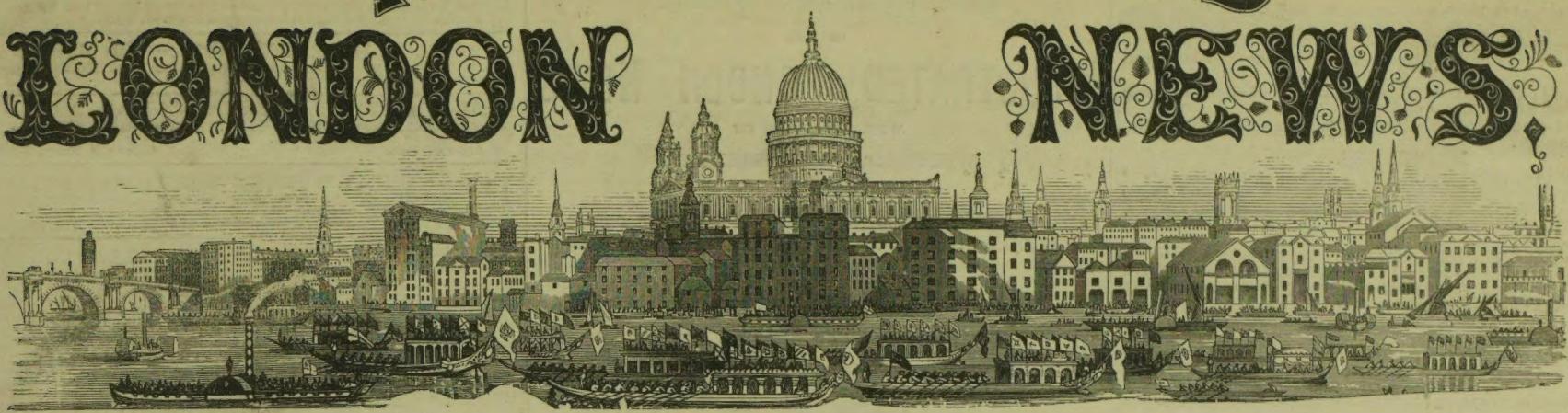


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2002.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1877.

WITH SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS }
By Post, 6*½*d.



THE WAR: BEFORE PLEVNA; NIGHT BIVOUAC NEAR THE BIG GUNS OF THE FOURTH DIVISION.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at 51, Notting-hill-square, St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, the wife of James Mowatt, Esq., F.R.G.S., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, M.A., and the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, of a son (Ryder).

On the 16th inst., at Park-lane, Piccadilly, the Viscountess Folkestone, of a son.

On the 14th ult., at Moulmein, Burmah, the wife of Captain George Thomas, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., the wife of the Rev. J. Albert Cheese, Gosforth Rectory, Cumberland, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at Brigour church, Mitchelstown, in the county of Cork, by the Rev. J. W. Johnstone, Rector of the parish, assisted by the Rev. John Leech, Chaplain Kingston College, Captain Arthur Grey Duberry, 16th Regiment, to Ida Mary Villiers, second daughter of R. H. Farrer, Esq., Mitchelstown.

On the 13th inst., at The Slad Church, Painswick, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. H. Dring, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Badcock, Peter Hughes, only son of Augustus Mathews, Esq., Pitchcombe, to Emma, younger daughter of George Holloway, Esq., Stroud, Gloucestershire.

DEATHS.

On the 18th inst., at his residence, 12, Wimbledon Park-road, Wandsworth, Edward Dixon, Esq. J.P., M.I.C.E., late of Southampton, in the 69th year of his age.

On the 8th inst., at the Château de Manerbe, Calvados, France, Eliza, the wife of William Ramsay, Esq., 24, Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

On the 8th inst., at her residence, 26, Pembridge-square, Mrs. Catharine Clark, widow of Matthew Clark, Esq., late of Morgan House, Ham-common, Surrey, aged 84 years.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each insertion.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 1.

SUNDAY, Nov. 25.

Sunday next before Advent. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. E. H. Blyth, Vicar of St. Paul's; Hammersmith, 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. C. F. Willis, Rector of Church Brampton, Northants. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. E. Price; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.

MONDAY, Nov. 26.

Princess Maud of Wales born, 1869. City of London General Pension Society, special meeting, Memorial Hall, elections, noon. Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. William Arnot on the Manufacture of Paper). Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, Nov. 27.

Moon's last quarter, 10.5 p.m. Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, born, 1883. Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society, special general court, 2.30 p.m. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Renewed Discussion on the Progress of Steam Shipping). West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Logan Loleby on the Age of the Hills; the hon. Librarian on the Geology of Hunsdon).

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.

Alfonso XII, King of Spain, born, 1857. Mr. Archibald Forbes's lecture on Personal Experience of War Correspondence, Crystal Palace, 3 p.m. Home for Little Boys, Farnham, annual festival, Willis's Rooms, 6.30 p.m. Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 29.

National Benevolent Institution, Bloomsbury, annual meeting, Freemasons' Tavern, 10.30 a.m. (elections, &c.). Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, elections, Cannon-street Hotel, 10. South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Mr. Edward Bellamy on Anatomy).

FRIDAY, Nov. 30.

St. Andrew, Apostle and Martyr. Scottish Corporation, 213th anniversary dinner, Freemasons' Tavern, Sir Stafford Northcote in the chair. Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy).

SATURDAY, Dec. 1.

The Princess of Wales born, 1844. Grosvenor Gallery to be reopened. Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m. Saturday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.	WIND.			Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M., next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, next morning.	In. 0.045
	Barometer Corrected,	Temperature of the Air:	Dew Point.		Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	General Direction.			
14	Inches	°	°	°	0-10	°	SW. SSW. S.	Miles	122	
15	30' 128	40° 2	38° 3	.93	3	49° 8	S. SSW.	In.	0.045	
16	30' 249	51° 3	50° 7	.98	10	54° 4	54° 6	400	.010	
17	30' 315	48° 5	41° 6	.79	5	57° 8	38° 6	242	.000	
18	30' 325	38° 9	36° 8	.93	5	48° 1	29° 7	23	.010	
19	30' 049	42° 7	41° 3	.95	—	50° 0	31° 3	112	.005	
20	29' 724	42° 3	41° 8	.97	8	48° 0	29° 7	192	.165	
	29' 624	41° 1	34° 5	.79	5	45° 0	36° 6	W. SW.	298	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected 30.080 30.267 30.212 30.403 29.099 29.892 29.534

Temperature of Air 34° 0° 51° 2° 37° 7° 42° 6° 42° 1° 41° 6°

Temperature of Evaporation 33° 9° 50° 8° 55° 3° 37° 0° 42° 0° 41° 7° 39° 9°

Direction of Wind SW. SSW. W. W. WNW. WNW. SSW. W. WNW. SSW. WSW.

Barometer Corrected, 30' 128; Temperature of Air, 40° 2; Dew Point, 38° 3; Relative Humidity, .93; Amount of Cloud, 3; Maximum, 49° 8; Minimum, 48° 1; General Direction, SW. SSW. S.

Wind, Miles, 122; Rain, In., 0.045; Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M., next morning, 0.045.

Wind, Miles, 400; Rain, In., 0.010; Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M., next morning, 0.010.

Wind, Miles, 242; Rain, In., 0.000; Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M., next morning, 0.000.

Wind, Miles, 23; Rain, In., 0.010; Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M., next morning, 0.010.

Wind, Miles, 112; Rain, In., 0.005; Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M., next morning, 0.005.

Wind, Miles, 192; Rain, In., 0.165; Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M., next morning, 0.165.

Wind, Miles, 298; Rain, In., 0.000; Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M., next morning, 0.000.

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secure dépôt, and furnishes winter quarters for a large portion of the Army in Armenia. It is the solid fruit, and, as yet, the only solid fruit, to the Grand Duke Michael in his Armenian campaign. Whatever ill-fortune may now betide him, there is little fear that his grasp upon Kars will need to be loosened. It gives him a solid base for all his operations in that part of Asia, and it is scarcely to be imagined that the fortune of war will wrest it from his hold. As to what may be the ulterior consequences of the capture, opinions are more likely to vary. It will hardly conduce, we fear, to an earlier termination of the War. Indeed, the news was withheld from the people of Constantinople for some days, lest it should excite insurrectionary violence among the Softas-and the lower strata of the inhabitants of that capital. There will now, probably, be greater difficulty than heretofore in arranging any compromise between the Russian and the Ottoman Empire. The confidence of the former will be increased, while the fanatical hate of the latter will be influenced, by the capture of Kars. Nevertheless, in the long run it may be expected to tell upon the end. The flame of the taper while it flares up to a surprising height from the socket betokens a proximity to exhaustion; nor is there any reason to suppose that Turkish obduracy will long survive the extinction of hope. On the other hand, Russia will find in the fall of Kars some material for the appeasement of her military ambition. Should anything approaching to a similar victory crown the arms of the multitudinous hosts serving the Czar in Bulgaria: should Plevna be taken before Mahomed Ali can grasp hands with Osman Pasha; or should the way to Adrianople be cleared of the dangers which would now beset it, it may be fairly supposed that the time for active mediation will have arrived. Winter is close at hand. There seems to be no doubt that, whatever preparation may be made on both sides to hold on until the advent of Spring, it will cost the armies of the invaders, as well as of the invaded, a greatly increased amount of suffering, and the people of both Empires a vast addition to their public expenditure. We have no great faith in a second campaign, nor in the disposition of either side to prolong the War through another summer. To the Turks it would be simple ruin. To the Russians it could bring no great gain; for, after all, the European Powers will settle the terms of victory.

We are not quite sure, therefore, how far the capture of Kars may be looked upon as boding good or ill to other populations than those immediately concerned. The annexation of Armenia to Russia, although doubtless it would excite needless apprehensions in the minds of some of our people, would in reality touch but very slightly, if at all, what are called "British interests." It might substitute a bad system of government for a worse; and that is about all that can be predicated of it. Certainly, it would do little towards facilitating a Muscovite approach to India--much less, perhaps, than the annexation of Khiva; and even the very small extent to which it could be made available for that purpose would hardly be available within two or three generations; at the end of which who knows what may have become of the present autocratic system of government in Russia. Few things, perhaps, are more mischievous in this world than premature efforts to nip imaginary future evils in the bud.

THE COURT.

The Queen attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Balmoral Castle, by the Rev. Archibald Campbell, of Crathie. Her Majesty afterwards drove to Abergeldie, and walked with the Princess of Wales and her children. On Tuesday the Queen and Princess Beatrice left the castle for the Glassalt Shiel. Her Majesty has driven to Glen Gelder Shiel, Birkhall, and other localities on Deeside; and, when resident at Balmoral, has paid daily visits to the Princess of Wales. Sir Stafford Northcote is the Minister in attendance upon the Queen, and dines generally with her Majesty. Prince Leopold has been suffering from indisposition. The Princess of Wales has visited him at Balmoral.

The Queen has appointed the Hon. Francis Hay to be Page of Honour to her Majesty, vice George Godfrey Macdonald, Esq., resigned.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The departure of the Princess of Wales with her daughters from Abergeldie early this week was again postponed, it being considered unsafe to remove Miss Knollys.

The Prince of Wales has passed several days on a visit to Lord and Lady Londesborough, at their seat near Selby, Yorkshire. A distinguished party were invited to meet his Royal Highness, and good shooting has been had over the Londesborough grounds. The Prince assented to receive a public welcome from the inhabitants of Selby on Wednesday. His Royal Highness's carriage was preceded from Brayton Barff to the Selby railway station by the band of the Scots Greys and a number of carriages, and followed by the band of the Hull Sailors' Orphanage. A loyal demonstration took place at the railway station, and an hour after the Prince's departure a display of fireworks took place in the park. The town was en fête, being gaily decorated and illuminated with coloured lamps; the ancient market-cross was transformed into a Corinthian temple, and the south front of the venerable abbey was illuminated with great effect.

The Prince has appointed the Rev. H. A. Pickard Grand Chaplain to the Grand Lodge of England, in the room of the late Bro. the Rev. Lake Onslow.

The Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester House on Saturday from visiting Lord and Lady Forester.

The Duchess of Teck, accompanied by the Duke of Teck, opened the new infirmary at Hemel Hempstead last Saturday.

The Crown Prince of Hanover left London yesterday week, on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park. The Crown Prince and Prince Christian hunted with Mr. Garth's foxhounds near Windsor on Saturday.

His Royal Highness returned to town on Tuesday, and, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Teck, left by the 2.30 p.m. train from St. Pancras, for Marham House, Downham, on a visit to Henry Villebois.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador and Countess Schouvalhoff have returned to the Russian Embassy, Chesham-place, from Brighton.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame De Bülow, after visiting Lord and Lady Delamere at Vale Royal, have joined the company of Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, at Tatton Park, Knutsford, Cheshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have left Lansdowne House on a visit to Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., at Brome Hall, Scote, Norfolk.

Earl and Countess Granville have left town for Walmer Castle, Deal.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

The marriage of the Duke of Norfolk and Lady Flora Hastings, eldest daughter of Mr. C. F. Abney Hastings, and the late Countess of Loudoun, was celebrated on Wednesday at the Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, The Oratory, Brompton. The marriage was performed by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Southwark, assisted by the Very Rev. Father Keogh, superior of the Oratory, and Father Gordon. Mr. Abney Hastings gave his daughter away. The Duke of Norfolk arrived, attended by his cousin, the Hon. Francis E. Howard, who acted as best man; and Lady Flora Hastings accompanied by her father. The bride wore a dress of white satin duchesse, trimmed with point de gaze, with flounces and scarf of the same fabric. In addition to chatelaine, the dress was ornamented with bouquets of orange-blossoms; corsage Carré, trimmed with point de gaze and orange-blossoms. She wore sprays of orange-blossoms in her hair, covered by a point de gaze veil. The jewels worn by the bride comprised a tiara of diamond stars, the gift of her father; a diamond necklace, presented by the bridegroom, to which was attached a diamond pendant, the Duchess of Norfolk's gift; and diamond earrings, given to her by her brother, the Earl of Loudoun; also the necklace presented by his Grace's tenantry at Sheffield and its vicinity, and the bracelets sent by the Duke's Sussex tenants, and the several diamond bracelets presented by Mr. Abney-Hastings's Leicestershire tenantry. The bridesmaids were Lady Anne and Lady Margaret Howard, sisters of the bridegroom; Lady Egidie Hastings, sister of the bride; Lady Emyntrude Russell, Lady Adelaide Forbes, Lady Maud Grimston, the Hon. Alice Howard; Miss Clifton, daughter of Captain and Lady Bertha Clifton; Miss Kirwan, daughter of Lady Victoria Kirwan; and Miss Minna Margaret Hope, Miss Josephine Mary Hope, and Miss Theresa Anne Hope, daughters of the late Mr. and Lady Victoria Hope-Scott, nieces of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were attired alike, in dresses of ivory poult de soie draped with ivory broché silk, and trimmed and robed with cardinal velvet. They wore cream felt Rubens hats, trimmed with cardinal velvet and cream and cardinal feathers. The Duke of Norfolk presented each with flexible gold band bracelet of arabesque design. The band was of lattice-work, and each of the numerous compartments contained a pearl graduated in size to the middle of the band. The centre was filled with a large oval crystal, surrounded by pearls, having on the crystal surface the monogram "Flora" worked in diamonds, the whole being surmounted by a coronet, diamonds being the centre of the strawberry-leaves. The crystallised jewelled centre can be detached and worn as a pendant. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne were present at the church and at the breakfast, which was provided at Mr. Abney-Hastings's residence in Upper Grosvenor-street for upwards of 150 guests. The Premier proposed the only toast—"The bride and bridegroom."

The Duke, with his bride, left for Victoria station, whence they travelled by special train to Arundel, to pass the honeymoon at Arundel Castle. The bride's travelling-dress was of sapphire Lyons velvet, trimmed with white ostrich feather and point d'Alençon; jacket of the same, lined with white satin and trimmed with feather trimming; and white felt hat trimmed with velvet and white and sapphire feathers; muff to match. The arrival of the Duke and Duchess at Arundel railway station was signalled by the ascent of a monster montgolfier balloon, with fireworks and lights attached; a display of fireworks was given lasting an hour; the town was profusely decorated and illuminated. The battlements and bastions were outlined by thousands of variegated coloured lamps, which defined the beautiful proportions of the castle in all its grandeur, and a powerful electric light was displayed from the top of the principal tower, which illuminated the town and surrounding country.

The wedding gifts were of enormous value. Among the bride's presents from the bridegroom was a pearl necklace which had belonged to Mary Queen of Scots.

The newly-married Duchess of Norfolk (whose portrait, with that of the Duke, we give in this week's Supplement) is twenty-three years of age, having been born Feb. 13, 1854. She is the eldest of six children. Her father, Charles Frederick Abney-Hastings, Esq., of Domington Park, Leicestershire, is a Protestant, and so was her mother, the late Lady Edith Rawdon Abney-Hastings, Countess of Loudoun; but Lady Flora Hastings, the bride of last Wednesday, joined the Roman Catholic Church two years ago, and was received by Monsignore Capel into that religious communion. The family to which her father belonged, the Cliftons, of Lytham, in Lancashire, was one of the oldest Roman Catholic families in England, though he himself does not profess that ecclesiastical faith. He took the name of Abney-Hastings, instead of Clifton, in 1858, upon the succession of his wife, then Lady Edith Rawdon Hastings, to the large estates of her cousin, Sir Charles Abney-Hastings, of Willesley Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Her Ladyship also, in 1858, upon the death of the last Marquis of Hastings, succeeded to his Scotch earldom of Loudoun. The marquise became extinct; and, while some of the estate passed to Mr. Abney-Hastings, their present owner, another part has, by the demise of his wife, passed with the earldom to her eldest son, Lord Loudoun. These particulars are stated in correction of the account which will be read in page 506.

The marriage of Major Brodigan, 28th Regiment, and Miss Alice Caroline Burges, youngest daughter of Mr. Burges and the late Lady Caroline Burges, took place on the 17th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square.

The distinguished service reward of £100 a year, vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Waddy, K.C.B., to the colonelcy of the 63rd Regiment, has been conferred on Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G., Commanding the Auxiliary Forces in the Dominion of Canada; and a similar reward of £100 a year, vacant by the death of Major-General John Gwilt, C.B., has been awarded to Major-General C. L. Nugent, late 58th Regiment.

THE LATE MARSHAL WRANGEL.

Field Marshal Count von Wrangel, the veteran General of the Prussian Army, who died on the 1st inst., was probably the oldest of military officers or soldiers in the world. The deceased, Friedrich Heinrich Ernst von Wrangel, was born in 1784, at Stettin, and was consequently, at his death, in his ninety-fourth year. He entered the Prussian army in 1793, distinguished himself in 1807 at the action of Heilsberg, as well as at the battles of Grossgorschen, Hainau, Liebertwolkwitz, and Leipsic, in 1813, and was raised to the rank of Major-General in 1823. In the Danish War of 1848 he commanded the forces of Prussia and the German Confederation, defeated the Danes in Schleswig, and entered Jutland; but on Sept. 8 of the same year he resigned his command in order to take the command in chief of the forces in the Province of Brandenburg. At their head he entered Berlin on Nov. 9, 1848, and declared it in a state of siege. From that time he was known as the uncompromising foe of the democratic and revolutionary party. He again commanded the Prussian forces against the Danes at the invasion of Schleswig in 1864, and, after a long and well-matured preparation, distinguished himself by the capture of the Düppel forts. This feat occurring in the seventy-eighth year of his age, his strength failed him before the end of the campaign, which had to be terminated under the command of Prince Frederick Charles, then first rising to distinction. "Two years later," says the *Times*' Berlin Correspondent, "when the Austrian war broke out, the octogenarian Field Marshal finding his services no longer required at the head of the troops, in anger and dismay proclaimed his intention to enter the ranks as a private. He, however, eventually contented himself with an honourable place in his Sovereign's suite, and shared the dangers and deprivations of the camp from the Russo-Bohemian frontier to the very suburbs of Vienna. He has since led a retired life at Berlin, acting as the spokesman of the army on festive occasions, and hugely enjoying the glorious achievements of the last period of Prussian military history. His one sorrow during the last few years had been the dread of being pensioned off—a contingency which, in the ordinary course of things, should have occurred long ago, but which, to his military mind, would have been tantamount to annihilation. It is said that the Emperor, graciously recognising the rare services rendered by the veteran soldier, profited by a fitting opportunity some time ago to set his mind at rest on this important point. Until very recently the General, who had lived to a green old age, was a familiar figure in the streets and parks of the capital. He used to ride and drive about a great deal; and, as he advanced in age, developed a peculiar partiality for little children and children's maids, manifested in the open-air distribution of buns and sweetmeats wherever and whenever a bevy of juvenile customers could be got together. Altogether, he was a favourite with the Berliners, who had reason to remember his leniency in 1848, when putting down the riots which disgraced the capital in that stormy year. Like Blucher, he was essentially a man of the old school, and used to talk low German in ordinary conversation; but there was no want of sense and sensibility under the rugged outside of the hoary heavy dragoon."

The Portrait is from a photograph by Reichard and Lindner, of Berlin.

LAW.

The following gentlemen have been elected Benchers to the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple:—Mr. C. G. Merewether, Q.C., M.P., of the Midland Circuit; Mr. W. H. Holl, Q.C., of the South-eastern Circuit; Mr. W. G. Harrison, Q.C., of the South-eastern Circuit; and Mr. C. R. Freeling, of the Chancery Division.

A decision in the Chancery Court on Monday has deprived the poor of Brighton of considerable bequests, and the Sunday-school teachers and scholars of a Christmas treat, owing to the fact that Mr. Bates, the testator, left the money in railway debentures, which Vice-Chancellor Hall decided are of such a nature as to be governed by the statute of mortmain.

Judgment was given by the Common Pleas Division on Tuesday in an appeal by Mr. Albert Grant against a decision of the Revising Barrister for West Sussex, who had declined to allow Mr. Grant's claim in consequence of the decision arrived at by the Judge who tried the Kidderminster election petition. The Court allowed the appeal, but without costs.

In the Court of Bankruptcy registration has been ordered of a resolution passed by the creditors of Mr. Frederick Dimsdale, solicitor, with liabilities amounting to between £200,000 and £300,000, by which the estate will be liquidated by arrangement.

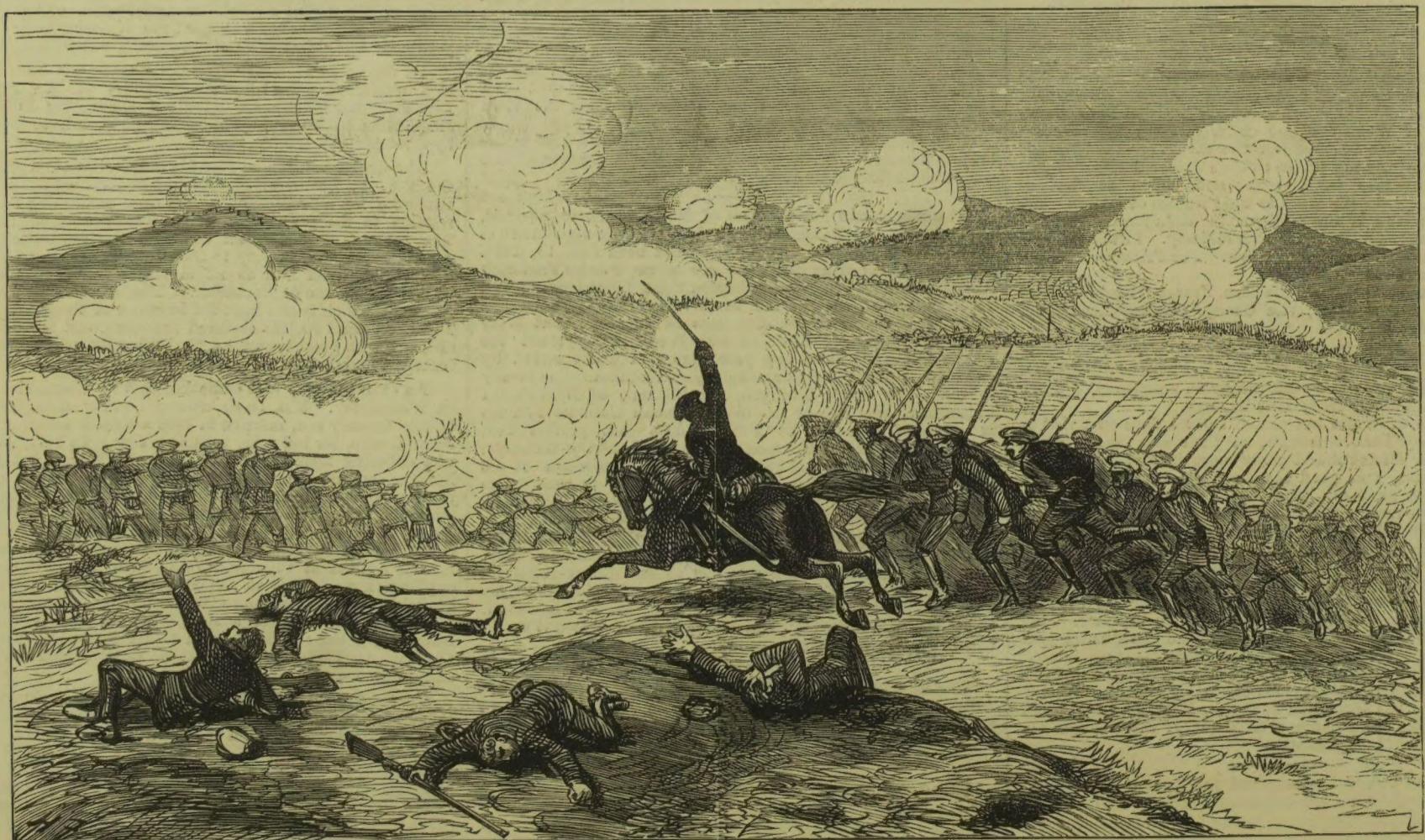
The Queen's Bench on Monday made absolute a rule which the Rev. A. Tooth, of Hatcham, had obtained against Lord Penzance for a prohibition to him from proceeding further in relation to the prosecution of Mr. Tooth for excess in ritual. The ground of application was that the requisition of the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Dean of Arches to hear the case called upon him to sit in London or Westminster, or within the diocese of Rochester. The learned Judge sat at Lambeth, which is not included in either of the places named. The Lord Chief Justice observed that the Court made the rule absolute with great regret, as the objection was of the most technical description.

An extraordinary case came before Vice-Chancellor Malins on Wednesday. Mrs. Davis, a Jewish widow of large fortune, having an only son, married in 1862 a French sculptor, named Megret, who, for her sake, became a Jew. In 1871, while she was suffering from puerperal mania, M. Megret put her in a lunatic asylum, and although her insanity lasted a comparatively short time, he kept her there until the end of 1875, when she was released on the interposition of her English solicitor. The husband afterwards persuaded her to live with him again; but in September, 1876, he once more placed her in a lunatic asylum at Charenton, where she remained until an application was made to the French tribunals, and she was liberated. She then came to England, and the question before the Court was whether a sum of £1200 a year originally belonging to her should be paid to her husband. The Vice-Chancellor decided that it must be paid, together with the arrears, to the wife.

The trial of the detective inspectors Meiklejohn, Druscovich, Palmer, and Clarke, and of Mr. Froggett, solicitor, at the Old Bailey, was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday, having occupied twenty days. The jury, after a deliberation of less than an hour, found a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners with the exception of Clarke, and recommended Palmer and Druscovich to mercy on account of the good characters which they had borne. Each of the convicted prisoners addressed Mr. Baron Pollock in mitigation of sentence, but his Lordship declined to make any distinction between them, and ordered them to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years. Inspector Clarke was bound over to answer any further charges which may be preferred against him.



THE LATE PRUSSIAN FIELD MARSHAL COUNT VON WRANGEL.



THE WAR: SORTIE FROM PLEVNA. REPULSE OF THE TURKS NEAR THE VILLAGE OF RADISHEVO.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



1. Niel, the mistress.
2. Siri, her cousin.
3. Joseph.

4. Ellen.
5. A Struggle with Napoleon.
6. The Arctic Fox.

7. Lapland Shoe, with Stocking.
8. Women pulling down the Tent.
9. Sledges.

10. Reindeer Dogs.
11. Lassoing Reindeer.

THE LAPLANDERS AT THE ROYAL AQUARIUM, WESTMINSTER



THE WAR: MAIL DAY IN CAMP AT THE SHIPKA PASS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE TURKS.

THE LAPLANDERS AT THE ROYAL AQUARIUM.

The arrival of these interesting strangers for exhibition at the popular place of entertainment in Westminster was mentioned in our last. They come from the neighbourhood of Kautokeino, which is a small town, or rather village, on the river Muonio, at the frontier between Sweden and Russia, to the north of the Gulf of Bothnia, beyond the seventy-first degree of latitude. The merit of bringing them to England is due to Mr. Farini, the enterprising manager of recent successful exhibitions at the Royal Aquarium. He had, at his own expense, commissioned a Norwegian naturalist, Mr. Bock, to go round the North Cape for the purpose of obtaining live walrus, to add to the collection of aquatic animals. Mr. Bock, having made his way into the Arctic region, found it was too late in the season for procuring a specimen of the walrus. He telegraphed to Mr. Farini to that effect, and was then instructed, by telegraph, to engage a party of Lapps, with reindeer, and conduct them to London. A sufficient sum of money was remitted to a bank at Drontheim for the estimated travelling expenses. Mr. Bock had not an easy task in overcoming the reluctance of those innocent people to leave their native country, though assured of kind treatment and of ample remuneration. No married couple with a family could be persuaded to venture. Their tastes and habits being extremely simple, their wants are few; and the herds of reindeer, which constitute their wealth, are valued more than cash or bills of exchange; nor is there any destitute or needy class disposed to emigration. Four young persons were at length induced, whether by curiosity and the spirit of adventure, or by the desire of gain, to accompany Mr. Bock to our country. The stipulated payment for six months was handed over to the "landsman," or district magistrate appointed by the Norwegian Government, who received it in trust for these persons. They made the journey and voyage in safety; and we believe that they have yet not found cause to regret their willingness to visit England. The lady of the party, named "Eln" or Ellen, is but nineteen years of age. She is heiress to large property, owning more than a thousand reindeer, which have to be cared for, in her absence, at the cost of the Royal Aquarium managers. Her female servant, "Siri," which for aught we know means Sarah, is a young woman of twenty-two. "Josef," whose age is twenty-one, is second cousin to Eln, and they may possibly have matrimonial intentions; at least, in the opinion of their friends, they would make a good match. "Nils," the comrade of Josef, is a young man about one year his senior. They are respectable and well-behaved persons, members of the Lutheran Church, and two of them can read the New Testament very well. Every traveller in Lapland has borne witness to the general high character of this small nation for morality, sobriety, and good temper; these visitors to London are not an exception. They will not drink any spirituous liquor, and their behaviour is perfectly decorous. Their way of living, in the climate of their native land, though to us it would seem disagreeable, has not proved injurious to health. Their clothes, made of tanned skins, are never taken off at night, when they lie down in their tents or huts to sleep. In Lapland they have no bread, for there no corn will grow, but they swallow large quantities of animal oil, with the flesh of reindeer, and sometimes a little reindeer milk, one gallon of which is yielded by milking thirty-six female reindeer. The pasture of these useful beasts is not grass, but Iceland moss, which seems to be necessary for their healthy subsistence; and twenty tons of this has been imported with the thirteen reindeer now in London. At home, it is said, the Lapland people are never ill, and live to a great age; Mr. Bock could never find a Lapp burial-ground, and was inclined to think they never died, but were only dried up and blown away by the wind, after many summers and winters. It must, however, be confessed that bodily cleanliness is not one of their virtues; and the manner in which a whole family, men, women, and children, those of all ages and both sexes, commonly huddle together, sleeping in a narrow tent, shows a certain indelicacy, though no worse can be said of it. The two months of summer, with almost continual daylight, are usually spent in fishing and hunting the white whale, the walrus, and the bladder-nosed seal, as a change from their pastoral employment. No trees, except here and there a few stunted birches, are to be seen in their bleak country. The Lapps at the Royal Aquarium have brought with them, besides the reindeer, a couple of Arctic dogs, bushy-haired and sharp-nosed, and an Arctic white fox. Their tents and sledges, with the mode of erecting and removing the tents, and harnessing the reindeer to the sledges, form part of the exhibition. The reindeer are partially tame, so that they will follow in a herd together any of their masters who calls them by singing a peculiar musical strain, but no single reindeer will allow itself to be touched, and it is necessary to catch them by the horns with a lasso. This feat is performed at the Royal Aquarium for the diversion of spectators. The deer are kept at the Zoological Society's Gardens in Regent's Park, under the charge of Mr. Bartlett, the Superintendent there, and two of them are daily brought to the Royal Aquarium for exhibition. It is to be hoped that means will be found to preserve some living specimens in England; those belonging to the Zoological Society a few years since did not long survive the change of climate and of food. The Lapland men and women, so far, appear to be well and happy in London. They begin to relish our wheaten bread and other victuals; but we have not yet heard of any one of them sleeping in linen between a pair of sheets. They have been taken about town, to see a few of the ordinary sights and shows of this metropolis, at which they show not the least astonishment, but wonder that the English should take so much trouble, and incur such great cost, to build and furnish houses, when they might dwell in tents. The gift, nevertheless, of a coloured scarf, a bunch of ribbons, or any gay-looking article of dress, which ladies will sometimes offer them, is eagerly accepted, and they have been much delighted with a present of coloured pictures from Messrs. Dean and Son. The only thing of which they are afraid is a chimpanzee belonging to Mr. Farini, which they take for the Devil. A small book or pamphlet, containing a description of the Laplanders, with photographs, is now in preparation. It will be ready next week, and will be sold by the Laplanders themselves to their visitors at the Aquarium. The profits will be given to support the Lutheran missionary schools in their country. We believe that Mr. Farini has some notion of permitting an open-air exhibition of the driving of reindeer sledges, which may take place either in the park, or in an inclosed ground where a charge for admission can be made. Another expedition to procure live walruses for the Aquarium will be sent to the Arctic shore next summer. It is further rumoured that the enterprising manager contemplates an expedition to the South and West Pacific archipelagoes for the purpose of bringing to London typical representatives of different Polynesian races, with their native costumes, weapons, and implements. The geographical and ethnological interest of such an exhibition would be great indeed. We are informed by a Cambridge correspondent that a party of Laplanders

were in England about the year 1822, under the care of a Mr. Bullock and his son. But those now at the Royal Aquarium deserve a visit; and Dean Stanley, who was one of the first to call and see them, expressed the interest he felt in making acquaintance with some of that remarkable Northern people.

THE WAR.

The Russians have taken Kars by assault, with thousands of Turkish prisoners and hundreds of Turkish guns. They are now pressing the siege of Erzeroum with great energy, and with additional forces. In Europe, they still hold fast and draw close their circle of investment around Osman Pasha's fortified position at Plevna, but they expect a fierce attack by Mahomet Ali Pasha on the south-western road, and they have received a hard blow from Suleiman Pasha, near the confluence of the Lom with the Danube, at Pyrgos, a few miles above Rustchuk. Higher up the great river, they have taken possession of Rahova, which is nearly half-way between Nicopolis and Widdin.

The capture of Kars was performed by General Loris Melikoff on Saturday night and Sunday morning. A small map or plan of the country four or five miles on each side round that important fortified town of Armenia will be found in our Supplement. This plan will show that the fortifications round Kars may be divided into three distinct sets of defences. The first on the plain to the south include the Hafiz Pasha, the Khanli, and the Suwarri Tabia, with the connecting line of intrenchments, and the camp in their rear. The second, to the west of the river Kars Tchai, are on steep heights. The principal forts are the Tahmasp, the Tekmash, and the Mukhlis Tabia. The third system comprises the works on the Karadagh Hill. Between the eastern and the western forts runs the Kars Tchai, with steep, precipitous banks, from 400 ft. to 700 ft. in height. Each system was to be self-supporting, and here Kars failed. To be properly defended there should be sufficient reserves in each of the three lines of defence to man the entire length of the intrenchments; for, owing to the nature of the ground, the rugged slopes and absence of roads, a rapid movement of reinforcements from one quarter to another is quite precluded. For this purpose a garrison of at least 40,000 men would be required; and it now seems tolerably certain that Kars only contained 20,000, of whom one quarter were in hospital. With the exception of the forts on the plain to the south, none of the works had flanking defence for their ditches, their profiles were extremely weak, bomb-proof cover for the garrisons insufficient, and, what is most essential in the construction of detached works, they did not afford each other mutual support; last, but not least, the armament was very inadequate for the amount of ground taken up. To illustrate the absence of mutual support, we may observe that the northern approach to the Mukhlis and Kara-palch Tabia is only swept by their own guns, while the ground under the Karadagh is protected by a small two-gun battery. Close to the Alexandropol road, so far as we can ascertain, none of the works were so constructed as to sweep the front of their neighbours. The position of the Karadagh Fort was such that, with the Hafiz Tabia silenced, assaulting columns could scale the cliff on the south side, uncheckered by any artillery fire. The guns of the citadel, three in number, it is true, enfiladed the Kars Tchai, and so prevented assaults on the Mukhlis and Kara-palch from that quarter.

The works were fairly strong and sufficiently armed. The citadel and the Karadagh, carefully and skilfully fortified, commanded the southern faces against which the assaults were directed; yet in a single night a fortress of great strength, armed with more than 300 pieces of formidable siege artillery, fell before the attack of 18,000 Russian soldiers, whom the nature of the ground compelled to advance to the attack in broken formation, clambering up steep rocks to assail the scarp and parapets of permanent fortifications, for though the outer lines were not regularly constructed the citadel itself was properly traced.

The faces selected for the attack can be clearly traced on the map we publish this week. The southern side of the fortress was chosen for several evident reasons. This portion of the defensive lines covers the main road which runs through the works from Alexandropol to Erzeroum, and its possession is of great importance to the Russian Staff, as its occupation will permit them to send forward without interruption supplies and stores to the army of General Heimann in front of Erzeroum. From this direction, also, the citadel, which rises high above the works, commands the town, and is, with the Karadagh, the key of the whole position. It is conveniently reached without the necessity of crossing the Kars Tchai river, which runs through the centre of the place. The Russian column of the right flank was formed by the Fortieth Division, and was directed, under the command of General Lazareff, against the Hafiz Pasha Tabia. This fort forms the most eastern angle of the southern line of defence. Count Grabbe, with a regiment of the Grenadiers of Moscow and a regiment of the Thirty-ninth Division, assailed the towers between the Hafiz Pasha Tabia and the Khanli Tabia as well as the latter fort itself. He stretched a hand towards a column under General Roop and General Komaroff, which attacked the Suwarri Tabia and the lines between it and the river, and was to push forward along the Erzeroum road against the Citadel itself. Soon after nightfall, the columns of attack were formed up in deep silence. A little after eight the attack began in the centre. About eleven, although their leader was slain in heading the assault, the soldiers of Count Grabbe poured into the Khanli Tabia, and about the same time the fort of Suwarri was gained. The citadel was carried almost directly afterwards, and then the whole town and the main portion of the Ottoman positions lay at the mercy of the fire of the assailants. But some of the forts lying between the citadel and the outer line held out till eight o'clock in the morning. The Turkish soldiery that remained unwounded or had not been taken prisoners attempted to break out and retire towards Erzeroum and Olti; but the Russian cavalry was drawn up to bar egress in these directions, and the retreating masses appear to have been for the most part hurled back, and forced to lay down their arms. The whole of the works, the town itself, with many standards and 7000 prisoners, fell into the hands of the conquerors, and General Melikoff entered the place in triumph on the forenoon of Sunday. In the engagement the Turks are reported to have lost 5000 in killed and wounded, and the Russians under 3000. It is remarked that the capture of a fortress of the strength of Kars by a night escalade is an instance almost unparalleled in modern warfare. The assaulting army appears to have made few, if any, trenches, and the storming columns seem to have advanced across the open to the attack. Nor does it appear that the bombardment had done much damage to the works. We hear of no practicable breaches, of no crumbling parapets. The ramparts and escarpments of these carefully-planned permanent works seem to have been carried by stormers as easily as an entrenched village might be won on an ordinary battle-field. Yet they

were defended by a garrison equipped with both breech-loading rifles and guns, and supplied with the provisions necessary for several months' consumption. The Grand Duke Michael entered Kars on Monday, while General Loris Melikoff, with 15,000 men, pushes on to Erzeroum.

The encampments of different Russian army corps, including the Imperial Guard, at several parts of their extended lines in the neighbourhood of Plevna, with a recent conflict at Radishev, and the repulse of a Turkish sortie there, form the subjects of Illustrations, from sketches by our Special Artist. On Monday last there was a heavy bombardment, which lasted until the evening, the Turks having replied to the salvos fired from every Russian battery in honour of the fall of Kars. The artillery duel was well sustained on both sides. The Roumanian Prince Charles and his staff were at the outposts, where a shell fell and burst close to the group, but without injuring anyone. On Tuesday the Emperor, the Prince, and the Grand Duke, at the head of a considerable number of troops, were present at an open-air celebration of Divine service in honour of St. Michael, the patron saint of the Grand Duke commanding in Asia, and of the triumph just achieved. Salvoes of shells, fired at the Turkish works, formed part of the celebration. The Czar on Sunday visited the northern and eastern positions of Plevna. He praised the behaviour of the troops, and personally announced the taking of Kars. He said to some Turkish prisoners who were presented to him that the Russian soldiers considered it a point of honour not to fall into the enemy's hands. The commanders of Sistova, Simnitza, Bucharest, and Jassy have been instructed by telegraph from the Russian head-quarters to prepare all possible means of transport for wounded men, an order which is construed to mean that some severe fighting is at hand at Plevna.

On Monday last Salem Pasha, with seven battalions of infantry, eight guns, and three squadrons of regular cavalry, together with all the Circassian cavalry commanded by Dilaver Pasha, left Leilek, and marched in the direction of Pyrgos, with the object of reconnoitring the Russian positions on the Jantra and the head-quarters of the Czarewitch. Salem Pasha carried and destroyed the first and second Russian lines of intrenchment, driving out the enemy at the point of the bayonet. A considerable number of Russians were killed. At the same time the second infantry regiment, under Ibrahim Pasha, carried the Russian fortifications on the Matchka heights after a desperate struggle, and destroyed seventy casemates containing ammunition, war material, and provisions. During the action Pyrgos was set on fire. The Russians lost 1400 men. The left wing, numbering four battalions, with four guns, some cavalry belonging to the command of Ibrahim Pasha, in addition to five battalions, two batteries, and a cavalry regiment, which had arrived from Karacienna, succeeded in dislodging the Russians who were entrenched in a position there. The right wing, with cavalry under Dilaver Pasha, successfully repulsed several attacks made by the Russian cavalry, and a Russian attack upon Kadikoi was also repulsed. During this action heavy cannonading and rifle firing was exchanged between the Turkish and Roumanian banks of the Danube, near Rustchuk.

On Wednesday morning the Roumanians captured the town of Rahova, on the Danube, after an engagement lasting three days. The Turks made their escape in the direction of Lom Palanca and Widdin; while, simultaneously with the capture of Rahova, the Loupo Division crossed the Danube opposite that town. Great enthusiasm prevails amongst the Roumanian troops in consequence of this success.

During a skirmish on the night of the 16th inst. General Skobeleff received severe contusions from some fragments of a Turkish shell. The General had already received similar contusions on the night of the 15th inst. The General's wounds, however, are not of a dangerous character, and he continues to direct the fire maintained against the Turkish positions.

Rauf Pasha, telegraphing from the Shipka Pass, announces that some Turkish mortars, 44-pounders, recently erected, have silenced two Russian guns in Fort St. Nicholas, and inflicted considerable loss upon the enemy. Our Special Artist in the Shipka Pass contributes a view of the Turkish camp at Shipka, and of the Russian position on Mount St. Nicholas, with the batteries attacking and defending, viewed from the plain on the south side.

The Turks who marched out of Scutari in great force to the relief of Antivari encountered near Mirkovich six battalions of Montenegrins, who defeated the Turks with great slaughter. All the Turks who were overtaken in the retreat were slain. At the bridge over the Bojana thirty prisoners were taken. The news of this disaster created a panic at Scutari.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Tuesday's *Journal Officiel* announces that the French Ministers have given in their resignations to Marshal MacMahon, and that he has accepted them. The Ministers will only retain office until their successors have been appointed.

The Senate on the 15th inst. filled up the four vacant Life seats. The Conservative nominees were elected, but the Bonapartists, it will be seen, was closely run by a Republican. The voting resulted as follows:—General de Chabaud La Tour (Right Centre), 152; Comte H. de Greffulhe (Right Centre), 149; Lucien Brun (Legitimist), 148; Grandperret (Bonapartist), 141; Victor Lefranc, 137; Alfred André, 135; Vice-Admiral Jauréguiberry, 131; Allou, 130. A question was raised next day with regard to the election of M. Grandperret, a voting ticket having been counted twice. M. Grandperret's election was annulled, and a second ballot was fixed for the 24th inst.

In the Senate on Saturday a Conservative member, M. de Kerdrel, gave notice of his intention to ask the Government what measures it meant to take with regard to the inquiry by the Chamber of Deputies into the abuses committed during the electoral period. M. Jules Simon asked whether such a question could be put, and two other members characterised it as a revolutionary step. The President said that he had anxiously considered the legality of the question. M. de Kerdrel had declared that he merely intended to ask what instructions the Government meant to give to its agents, and within these limits the question would be in order. The House was not, however, the Senate of the Empire, and had no right to sit in judgment upon the Chamber. If the latter had exceeded its powers, which he did not admit, the Government could have recourse to a dissolution. At the instance of the Duc de Broglie, the debate on the question was fixed for Monday. On that day M. de Kerdrel put his question to the Government, and was replied to by the Duc de Broglie, who described the inquiry voted by the Chamber of Deputies as an encroachment by the Legislature on the rights of the judicial and executive powers. Citizens were not bound to answer questions, while public functionaries would receive their orders from their hierarchical superiors. After a long debate, an order of the day, drawn up by the groups of the Right, declaring that the Senate would not suffer any infringement of the prerogatives of either of the public powers, was carried by 151 to 129 votes.

The Chamber of Deputies concluded on the 15th inst. the debate on the vote of censure. After a speech from the Duc de Broglie against and M. Gambetta for the resolution of M. Albert Grévy, for appointing a Committee of Inquiry into Electoral Abuses, the Chamber divided, when the resolution was carried by 312 votes to 205. The Chamber met in its bureaux on the 16th, and appointed the Committee of Inquiry into Electoral Abuses. The thirty-three members who have been nominated all belong to the different shades of the Left. The sitting of the Chamber was devoted to the verification of the elections. Some returns were confirmed, though the successful candidates had been favoured with white placards. The Chamber was chiefly occupied on Monday with the verification of the returns. In Tuesday's sitting M. Bethmont, in the name of the majority, read a declaration to the effect that, in view of the doctrines laid down the previous day by the Duc de Broglie in the Senate, the Chamber, being anxious to protect its dignity and resolved upon maintaining the integrity of its decisions and prerogatives, should adjourn the discussion of the election of M. Reille until the Committee of Inquiry into Electoral Abuses had investigated the conduct of that deputy, who is Under-Secretary at the Home Office, in the matter of official candidatures, and had examined the authorities of Castres who were placed under the orders of M. Reille. This was carried by 297 against 210 votes. M. Marion, of the Left, then moved the adjournment of the sitting. He said that the Ministry of May 16 had now ceased to live; and, in the absence of a regular Government, the House ought to adjourn. After a short discussion, the House decided, by 233 votes to 231, to adjourn the sitting until Wednesday. Subsequently, however, it was resolved, in order to conform to a rule of the former Chamber, not to sit until Thursday.

M. Gambetta was on Wednesday re-elected by a unanimous vote of the Budget Committee to be its President.

The manager of the *Réveil* has been sentenced in default to three months' imprisonment and 3000f. fine for libels on Marshal MacMahon, alleging that he was a soldier without prestige, grossly ignorant of the conditions of good government and the requirements of a representative régime, a prey to senile ambitions and delusions, and that his understanding seemed utterly impervious to the imperative necessity imposed upon him by considerations of conscience, honour, and patriotism.

Galignani states that the French National Library has just been enriched with a most interesting manuscript, executed about the year 1520 at the Abbey of Saint Denis. It consists of sixty-seven sheets of parchment, containing the history of the life of that saint, and of the monastery of that name; it is illustrated with thirty very curious illuminated pictures.

M. Paris, Minister of Public Works, has submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a *projet de loi* for the construction of a deep-sea harbour at Boulogne. The work will be carried out to a depth of twenty-six feet at low water, spring tides.

A duel with swords was fought on the 16th inst. in the environs of the village of Plessis Piquet between the deputies M. Robert Mitchell and M. Allain Targé, who on Tuesday gave each other the lie in the Chamber. The first blood was drawn by M. Mitchell, who touched M. Targé on the shoulder. M. Targé afterwards ran his sword right through M. Mitchell's arm a few inches above the wrist. The doctor in attendance then declared the duel at an end.

The Paris Municipal Council has adopted a proposal for reducing the salaries of school teachers belonging to religious orders but unprovided with certificates from the State. It has also voted a credit of 50,000f. for establishing a workman's exhibition near the International Exhibition of 1878.

A new system for lighting up the numbers of houses at night at Paris has been begun, only at present on some few belonging to the Municipality. But the use of it is made obligatory in the leases of the houses now being built on the new Avenue de l'Opéra, and it will also be imposed in all future building leases granted by the Corporation.

The death of M. Boudet, Minister of the Interior from 1863 to 1865, as successor to M. de Persigny, and afterwards a Senator, seventy-seven years of age, is announced; and of M. Lanfrey, the historian. M. Lanfrey was born at Chambéry in 1828, sat in the Assembly of 1871, and was Ambassador at Berne during M. Thiers's Presidency. His death deprives the Republicans of another life senatorship.

ITALY.

King Victor Emanuel arrived at Rome on Sunday. The *Italie* contradicts all rumours (of which several have been in circulation) of further Ministerial changes. It says:—"The Ministry was never more united than at present, and will meet the Chambers as at present constituted."

The Vatican has selected Monsignor Bianchi Dottula, Archbishop of Trani, for the Archdiocese of Naples.

SPAIN.

The Madrid papers now name Jan. 23 as the date of the King's marriage.

The Protestant chapel at Vigo has been closed for want of attendance.

HOLLAND.

On Monday, the new Ministry, for the first time since their appointment attended the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Kappeyne, President of the Council of Ministers, addressing the House in the name of the Cabinet on the occasion of their first meeting, invoked the goodwill of all and the cordial support of the majority. The Ministry, he declared, would firmly uphold constitutional principles, and had accepted office as a duty towards the country. In conclusion, the Minister announced that several bills would be withdrawn, notably those relating to primary education, to the modification of existing imports, and to reclaiming the Zuyder Zee.

BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Representatives adopted on Wednesday, by 55 to 34, the address in reply to the King's speech. It rejected an amendment by M. Frère Orban calling on the Government to combat the enterprises of Ultramontane maligners of the constitution.

GERMANY.

A Pole was arrested in Berlin on Saturday last, who had made a voluntary statement to the effect that he had come to the Prussian capital for the purpose of assassinating the Emperor and Prince Bismarck. He has been recognised as the forger of some documents whom the police had tracked from West Prussia. Upon being examined he admitted that he was a private secretary from a small town in the district of Loebau, and that his statement in regard to his intentions against the Emperor and Prince Bismarck was untrue.

A stormy scene occurred in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet on Wednesday, on the discussion of a motion calling on the Government to restore to the ex-Royal Family of Hanover the property which was seized by Prussia in 1866. No member of the Government attended, but the House was informed by an official that it would be useless to adopt the motion.

A commercial convention has been signed between Germany and Roumania.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In Monday's sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath Baron von Pretis, Minister of Finance, and Herr Unger, Minister without portfolio, defended the bill for the establishment of an Austro-Hungarian National Bank. Their speeches were received with loud applause. The general debate was then closed. Deputies Dr. Herber and Herr Skene were to end the discussion by a general review of the question on behalf of their respective parties. In Wednesday's sitting, after Dr. Giskra had addressed the House in the name of the majority of the committee on the Bank Bill, it was resolved by a majority of 169 against 103 votes to reject the motion of Herr Schauß for postponing the discussion, and to pass to the special debate on the Bank Bill.

The Government has proposed to England the conclusion of a commercial treaty on the "most-favoured nation" basis. England has agreed to entertain this proposal.

AMERICA.

The Army Bill has finally passed both Houses of Congress, the House of Representatives having concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill fixing the strength of the Army at 25,000 men.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill accepting the invitation of France to take part in the approaching Paris Exhibition, and appropriating 150,000 dols. for the expenses to be incurred. The Secretary of the Treasury, replying to an inquiry from the House, states that he has satisfactorily placed 75 millions of the Four per Cent United States Bonds, but that the fears of the remonetisation of silver have checked sales and caused a temporary postponement of the further disposal of the loan.

The official report issued by the United States Treasury shows the net revenue of the last fiscal year to have been 269 million, and the net expenditure 238 million dols.

The Committee of Ways and Means have appointed a sub-committee to frame a bill for reducing the tariff duties. The sub-committee consists of Messrs. Wood, Gibson, Tucker, Burchard, and Banks, all of whom favour lower duties.

Intelligence of several raiding parties of Indians from Mexico having entered Texas is published in the New York papers. An Indian camp is reported to have been destroyed at Saragossa.

CANADA.

A despatch from Ottawa, dated the 16th inst., states that Mr. Cauchon had started for Winnipeg to assume his post as Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

The Government steamer Newfield has been at Montreal loading goods for the Paris Exhibition.

INDIA.

The cloud which has long rested on the north-western frontier of India appears to have at last broken, and England once more has on her hands another of those petty wars which are the accompaniment of her Imperial position. The Indian correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that on the 9th inst. a field force, consisting of 2100 infantry, with six guns, and a small number of cavalry, under the command of General Keyes, entered the Jawaki territory in three columns from Shadipore, Gambat, and Kohat. On the 11th Paiya was occupied, after a faint opposition, the Jawakaies having been taken by surprise. Three of our men were wounded. Further fighting occurred on the 14th, when the enemy attacked in superior numbers a company of the 5th Punjab Native Infantry, while it was protecting the camp followers collecting fodder, but was completely routed. Our loss was three wounded. Heavy rains at Paiya have impeded the movements of our troops, who will shortly take up a new position. The field force is said to consist of the 1st and 2nd Sikhs, the 4th and 5th Punjab Infantry, the 5th Goorkhas, the 29th Punjab Infantry, the Guides, and the 2nd Punjab Cavalry. The expedition moves in the lightest marching order. The 22nd Punjab Infantry have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for active service, and the 9th Foot are marching from Rawal Pindoo to Peshawur. The plan of operations is stated to be to hold the line of country in the Jawaki territory, from which an advance may be made according to circumstances, and which will be retained until the Jawakaies surrender unconditionally. The terms to be imposed comprise a heavy fine, compensation for all plundering of property, the surrender of all firearms of English manufacture, the construction of a military road through the enemy's country, and the surrender of the head men most active against the Government and of the leaders of the late night attack on the post at Shavkot, and also the destruction of the fortified towers in the Jawaki villages. The other Afreedi tribes have, it is stated, so far shown no signs of confederating; and it is stated that the Hassan Kher tribes have even offered a passage to British troops through their lands into the Jawaki territory.

With respect to the famine, the same correspondent says that reports from the affected districts continue favourable. The number on the relief works is diminishing, and in Bombay orders have been issued to close all relief works at the end of the month. The weekly telegram from the Viceroy states that the prospects in the Madras Presidency are generally good, but that damage has been done by excessive rain and insects. A further decrease is reported in the number of persons on the relief works and receiving relief.

A report that General Kennedy had given an emphatic opinion against the advisability of constructing a harbour at Madras is contradicted.

Professor von Litzow, the celebrated astronomer and director of the Vienna Observatory, died on the 16th inst.

The Hon. Sir Arthur H. Hamilton, Governor of Fiji, has been appointed Consul-General in the Western Pacific islands.

Prince Charles has published a decree convoking the Roumanian Chamber for the 27th inst.

Henri de Tourville's appeal against the sentence of death passed upon him by the Botzen tribunal has been rejected by the Vienna Supreme Court.

The long-disputed question of making a division in the Lisbon cemeteries in order to bury Dissenters apart from Catholics has been settled. The Municipality, at a tumultuous meeting, have voted the proposal.

Count Carlo Valieri, the last descendant of the family of Marino Falieri, the famous Doge of Venice, died recently in Vienna, at the age of seventy-seven. In consequence of the seizure of Venice by Napoleon I., the parents of the deceased Count were obliged, after confiscation of their property, to leave their home. They then settled in Vienna, where Count Carlo Valieri spent the greater part of his life.

An extraordinary loss of treasure occurred in the course of transmission from Australia to Galle. A box containing 5000 sovereigns, one of six forwarded by the Oriental Bank at Sydney, was put on board the Avoca at that port on Aug. 3, and transhipped into the China at Melbourne. On the arrival of the China at Galle on Aug. 29 it was discovered that the box had been broken open and the old taken.

The Extra Supplement.

"RAINY WEATHER."

The finely-engraved drawing which is presented for this week's Extra Supplement does not stand in need of an explanation. It is evident that the young woman is throe armed and prepared to contend with an impending storm as she comes out of the cottage: her shoes are stout and thickly soled, as in the country shoes ought always to be; the skirts of her dress are securely fastened up, at a convenient height from the ground; and she is about to open a sufficient umbrella for her protection in the exposed walk along an open turnpike road. The large-brimmed hat, too, will shield her face and neck from the pelting shower, while it bestows a classic grace, as in Sir Joshua's pictures, on the charming youthful countenance, full of robust health, yet truly feminine in its lovable expression. We have been young, and now are old; yet we should like to share her walk in the rain, and to hold the umbrella over that pretty head, let our own back and right-hand side be made ever so wet for lack of similar protection. The original, drawn by Miss Edwards, was in an Exhibition of Works in Black and White.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Capital fields ran for nearly every race at Shrewsbury last week, but none of the events decided possessed more than passing interest; indeed, there has been no race of real importance since the termination of the Houghton Meeting. On the Thursday Mr. Chaplin's filly by Knowsley—Bab-at-the-Bowster, who has long been expected to do a good thing, won the Anglesey Nursery Handicap; and Skotza placed the Column Handicap to the credit of Mr. Bowes. On the Friday Suleiman, emerging from a retirement of more than two years, won a race for Mr. Gretton; and Strike, who took nearly all the allowances, secured the Newport Cup. Only eight, the smallest field that has contested it since 1863, ran for the Shrewsbury Cup. On the morning of the race Norwich was a strong favourite, but he was scratched about a couple of hours before it was decided, the Manton stable preferring to trust to Peterborough (6 st.). The public, however, would not have the latter at any price, and Pageant (8 st. 12 lb.) started at only 6 to 4 against him, and won as he liked from Hopbloom (7 st. 12 lb.) and Zucero (6 st. 11 lb.). Hopbloom had incurred a 10 lb. penalty by his success in the Great Shropshire Handicap, or he might have given Mr. Gretton's old horse a great deal of trouble. Birdcatcher made very light of his penalty in the Longner Steeple-chase, and carried 12 st. 7 lb. home in such style that he ought to do yeoman service for the Duke of Hamilton during the present season.

During the present week meetings are being held at Warwick and Manchester. The former has suffered seriously from the antagonism of its younger rival; but though there have been good fields at Manchester, nothing worthy of comment has occurred at either place at the time of writing.

We regret to learn that a serious epidemic has been raging at the Hampton Court Stud, from the effects of which three brood mares—Viridis, Appeal, and Australasia—have died. The first of these was the dam of Springfield, and, being only thirteen years old, her loss is a most serious one. We believe it is decided that Springfield will not run again, but take up his quarters at Hampton Court next season. It is evident that every effort is being made by Colonel Maude to restore the old prestige of Her Majesty's stud, and the presence of such wonders as Prince Charlie and Springfield should do much to further this object. It is a little singular that the two fastest horses the world ever saw should finally settle down almost in adjoining boxes. Given the pair in their very best form, what a match might be made, at 9 st. each, over the last seven furlongs of the Rowley Mile! a match that should almost make us forget the historical meeting of the Dutchman and Voltigeur, and in the result of which he would be a bold man indeed that would dare to lay the smallest shade of odds.

The Altcar Club Meeting always creates great interest among coursing men, as it takes place on the same ground over which the Waterloo Cup is run, and a capital trial can thus be secured for any likely candidates for the "blue ribbon." Mr. Pilkington was in great form last week, as his Pickpocket, by Countryman—Chivalry, divided the Sefton Stakes with Sutler, by Bacchante—Sweet Home, and his Prince Rupert, by Cavalier—Comely Bess, divided the Altcar Club Cup with Highlander, by Contango—Annie M'Pherson, who is the property of Mr. Hornby. The same two gentlemen were also left in the Croxteth Stakes, in the final course of which Herzegovina, an own sister to Highlander, beat Pinfore, by Palmer—Princess Rufus II. Highlander beat Braw Lass in the first ties of the Cup; but as she was susceptible of much improvement in point of condition, Mr. Briggs's nomination is sure to be heavily backed for the Waterloo Cup. Barabbas also ran well, but went down before Prince Rupert in the third ties. Mr. Hedley's decisions were all that could be wished.

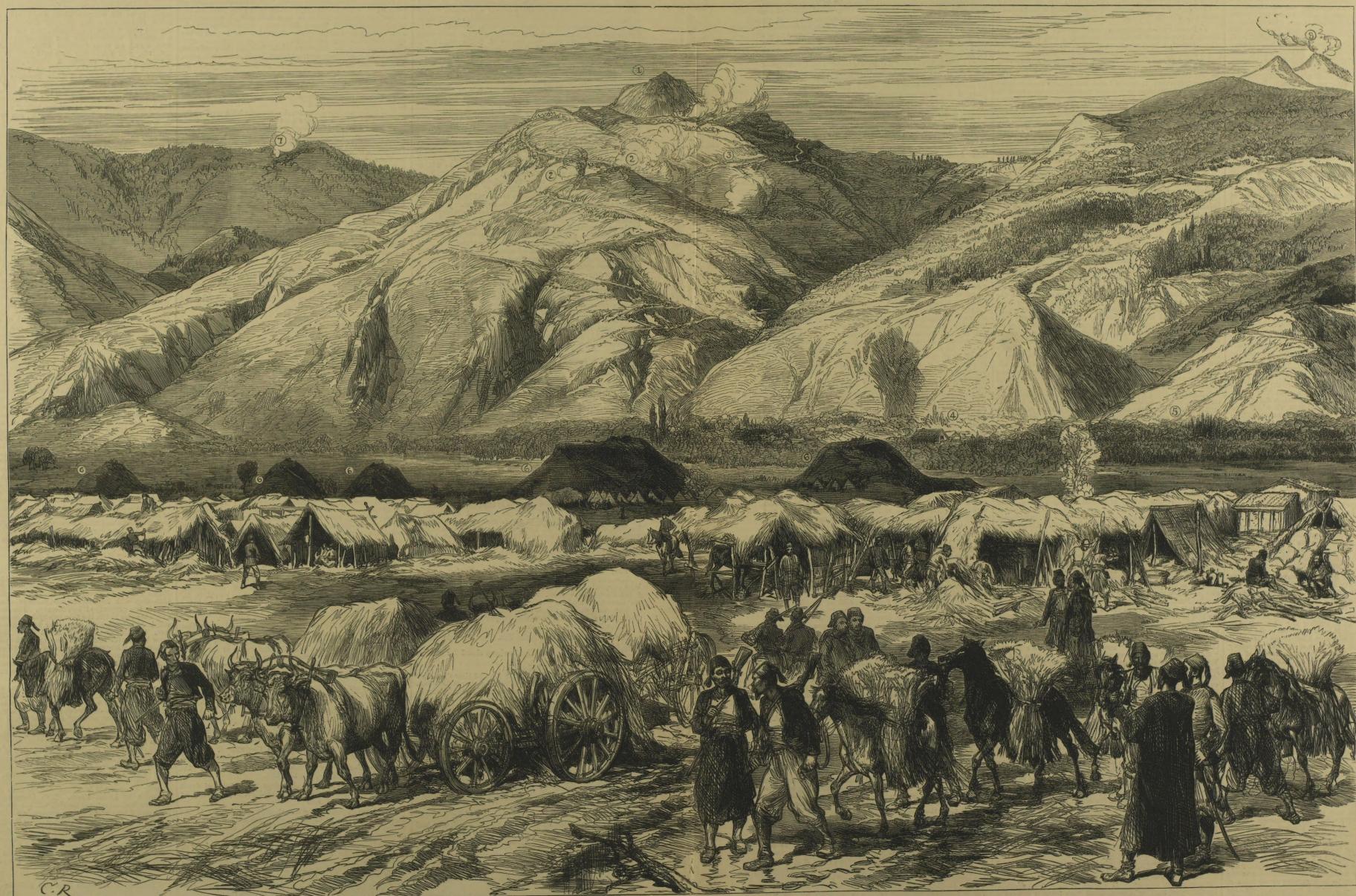
A boat-race which took place on the Tyne on Monday last, between Thomas Blackman of London and William Nicholson of Stockton, attracted an enormous attendance of spectators. The length of the course was a little over three miles, and the North countryman received a start of ten seconds. In that time he obtained a lead of about six lengths; and, in spite of all his exertions, Blackman, who was favourite, could never lessen the distance between them.

The Ten-Miles' Challenge Cup, which has been presented to the London Athletic Club by Mr. S. F. Weall, was run for the first time on Saturday last at Stamford-bridge. There were four competitors, of whom J. Gibb, the five-mile champion, won very easily indeed, doing the distance in 54 min. 47 sec., which is the fastest time on record for amateurs by 1 min. 20 sec. This (Saturday) evening the annual assault of arms of the club will take place at St. James's Hall, and a very attractive programme has been issued.

At eleven o'clock last Saturday night W. Gale, of Cardiff, completed his stupendous task of walking a quarter of a mile every ten minutes for twenty-eight consecutive days. The last quarter mile was covered in 2 min. 9 sec.; and, though Gale had never been off the path for more than seven minutes at a time for a month, he seemed none the worse for his exertions.

The *Sheffield Telegraph* says that a letter-carrier of that town, named Charles Sharpe, has bequeathed to religious and charitable purposes upwards of £1050, the result of his savings.

A fancy-dress ball will take place at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, next Thursday, under the auspices of the International Gun and Polo Club. There will be an international promenade concert, in connection with the ball, and in commemoration of the Princess of Wales's birthday, on the following day.



1. Mount St. Nicholas, held by the Russians.

2. Turkish Mortar Batteries.

3. Road over Shipka Pass.

4. Church and Village of Shipka.

5. Woods.

6. Natural Mounds, occupied by the Turks.

7. Turkish Advanced Mortar Batteries.

8. Nedjib Pasha's Battery.

THE WAR: THE SHIPKA PASS, FROM THE PLAIN; TURKISH CAMP IN THE FOREGROUND.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE TURKS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Exempt Meiklejohn, Palmer, and Drusovich, ex-Inspectors of the Metropolitan Detective force, long employed in the most difficult service imaginable, and implicitly trusted by their superiors; but who, having been found false to their trust, are now convicts doomed to the dreadful punishment of two years' imprisonment and hard labour. Of the wretched solicitor (who was but a shuffling pettifogger and not a Traitor) I say nothing. I do not rejoice over the fate of the corrupt detectives. One cannot help being sorry for Drusovich, brought to irremediable grief and shame, "all through a little bill;" and I do most sincerely pity the wives and children of the three culprits. They at least are innocent; and (the men's pensions being hopelessly forfeited) the Treasury might show the destitute some mercy. In olden times, when a political Traitor was attainted, the Government confiscated his estates; but something substantial was always done, in a quiet manner, for the wives and families of the attainted one. The ex-Detectives' hopes of being pensioned were their estate.

Touching Indexes and indexing, an obliging correspondent informs me that one of the most masterly specimens of a modern index extant is to be found appended to a book, published about four-and-twenty years since, called "Sabbath Laws and Sabbath Duties," by the late Robert Cox. This curious work consists of a pamphlet of sixteen pages, with an appendix of 582 pages. The index fills 34 pages (double columns, brevier), and renders what would otherwise have seemed a random hotch-potch a very cyclopaedia of theological literature. The work is, in short, a well indexed commonplace book. Mr. Cox, who died not long since, was a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, and compiled the index for the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," of which there is now a new edition in progress. A colossal task. R. C. was a nephew of Combe, the phrenologist. He must have had the bump of locality (if there be such a bump) very strongly developed indeed. The remembrance of plans, as well as of things, is essential to a good index-maker—as, indeed, it is to a good librarian. Do you remember the story of the Italian curator who, being asked if he knew where a certain rare book was to be found, replied that it was in the gallery of the Grand Seignor at Constantinople, in the third room, on the fifth shelf of the eighth bookcase to the right, opposite an alcove.

With regard to espionage I was strangely reminded recently, while dipping into that entertaining work the "Turkish Spy" (1641 to 1682), that there is nothing new under the sun. You remember a story told the other day, in some newspaper correspondence from the seat of War in Armenia, of the Russians finding among the slain after a battle the bodies of a number of Turkish women in male attire, and of their concealing the embarrassing circumstance by burning the bodies. Now, in the year 1642 the pretended "Malmut, the Arabian faithful slave to Sultan Ibrahim," writing from Paris to a spurious Aga of the Janizaries at Stamboul, and recounting a battle between the Russians and the Swedes, thus discourses:—"Mars (very like a Turk) seems to espouse the quarrel of the Swedes, and all the Planets contribute to their prosperity. Even Venus herself has for a while laid aside all her usual Softness, appearing now in the Field armed *cap-à-pié*, with a Train of Swedish Amazons at her Heels. The Swedes after some late Battles, when they went to bury the Dead, found many of the Fair Sex, under the Disguise of Men, among which there were some of Quality." There have been viragoes in all ages, I suppose. I shall go to-morrow and look at the tomb of Phœbe Hessel, the female grenadier, in the Old Churchyard at Brighton.

Concerning which beloved borough I may discreetly mention that we have got a new Mayor (Mr. Alderman Mayall), who on the traditional Ninth of November was duly installed in office; but without any dromedaries, Cleopatra's Needles, or highly-trained steeds from Astley's. There was a grand banquet in the evening at the Pavilion, at which there was much fervid oratory, comprising speeches from Dr. Farre, Mr. P. Morris, A.R.A., and a really eloquent harangue from Mr. Hepworth Dixon. The outgoing Mayor, Mr. Alderman Lamb, carries with him the good wishes of all his brother burgesses, and the Brightonians have formed a committee (of which Mr. James Ashbury, the senior member for the borough, is chairman) for the purpose of presenting Mr. Lamb with a suitable testimonial, in recognition of his public services during his brilliant year of office, and his private worth.

Mr. Newton, C.B., of the British Museum, lecturing on Greek art at the College for Men and Women in Queen-square, drew attention to the deplorable fact that we possess no national collection of casts from the antique arranged in chronological order. Such collections, he remarked, were to be found at Berlin, Munich, Bonn, and other Continental cities. I will tell Mr. Newton of another city where a plaster Glyptotheka is to be found. It is, of all places in the world, Athens. The Goths and Vandals (from Alaric to the "marble" Earl of Elgin) have despoiled the "Eye of Greece" of nearly all her antique statues, and the youthful scholars of the Polytechnic School at Athens are fain to draw from plaster copies of the masterpieces of ancient Greek art. The Polytechnic collection of casts is a very fine one.

I have a curious little story of detective acuteness to tell, concerning, however, not this country, but Russia. A friend at St. Petersburg has just sent me a copy of that energetic journal the *Goloss*, in which (Nov. 9) I find myself denounced as "a Fanariote of Italian origin, a Count (*absit omen*), and a Turkish spy." The writer of the article proves his case (to his own satisfaction) by pointing out that, instead of proceeding to Odessa by the regular route, via Kieff, I returned to St. Petersburg, and, driving straight from the Nicolai Station to that of the Warsaw line, glided furtively into Poland, and so stealthily crept, by highways and byways, down to the shores of the Black Sea, taking notes of the state of the mobilisation of the Russian army as I slunk along, and reporting the whole on my arrival at Stamboul to my employer, the Grand Vizier. Now, in this cock-and-bull story there are just two grains of truth. I did return from Moscow to St. Petersburg, for the simple reason that the Southern lines were impassable, partly through snow-drifts and partly because they were blocked by immense convoys of troops and material of war. I did drive straight from the Nicolai to the station of the Warsaw line, whence I managed, after nine days' hard labour, to get down to Schmerinka, and so to Odessa; but I want to know how the writer in the *Goloss* found out that I drove straight (it was eight o'clock on a snowy morning) from one station to the other. I happened, however, to halt midway in my drive at an hotel, for the purpose of engaging a courier. Now, the St. Petersburg police must have "got at" either my ex-courier, or at the *Istvostchik* who drove me, and so fished out the information they wanted. I compliment the St. Petersburg police on their cleverness. *O! si sic omnes!*

They have been at the unhappy badger again. An enthusiastic gentleman has written to a newspaper to say that the

best way to have "sport" with a badger is to put him in a tub and set a terrier at him. I saw a badger "drawn" in my youth; but I never witnessed the tub torture of the poor animal. I know, however, what kind of sport it is, as I happen to have at home a number of soft-ground etchings by old Harry Alken (father of the still living painter of racehorses and coaching scenes), one of which etchings represents a badger and a terrier in a tub. The terrier, I am glad to see, is having a bad time of it; for the badger has curled himself up like a hedgehog, and with his sharp claws is making terrible incursions on his enemy's nose.

As for that other precious price of "sport," the fifty hours' match between the Mexican "mustangs" and the English thoroughbred, I did not care to see it. The whole affair, to me, was redolent of the tan and the sawdust of the circus, and had an ancient and fish-like smell of Mr. Merryman, the clown, and the late Mr. Widdicombe, the riding master. It is only on the Mexico-Texan border that the term "mustang" is used by half-breed "greasers" and half Yankee horse coupers of the Ralph Stackpole (do you remember that wonderful novel of "Nick of the Woods") type. In Mexico proper the Dons speak Castilian, and not borderslang, and they call a horse *un caballo*. The Mexican horse is a wonderful little fellow. To outward appearance he is a weedy "screw;" but he is full of pluck, "go," endurance, and, withal, docility. The Mexican bit (a screw-gag) is a terribly cruel one; but it is with the extremest rarity that it is used. As a rule, the animal is ridden with a mere pair of check-strings provided with a small blood-knot on either side which presses on a vein in the horse's face. The Mexican horse (like the Duke of Wellington's army in the Peninsula) will go anywhere and do anything. I have seen my dear deceased friend Don Eustaquo Barron, at one of his *haciendas* or farms in the far interior of Mexico, ride his horse through a porter's lodge, littered with furniture, and with children sprawling on the floor, up a wide staircase, and so into a room on the first floor. It is true that the rooms in Mexican farmhouses run very large.

G. A. S.

NEW BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Scrapiness is an inevitable characteristic of such a work as *Memorials of Charlotte Williams-Wynn*, Edited by her Sister (Longmans), for the simple reason that it consists almost entirely of letters and extracts from letters, written in the ordinary way of private correspondence, and, short as they would naturally be of themselves, subjected, of necessity, to curtailments and excisions before they could be presented legitimately to the public gaze. Hence a fragmentary appearance and a lack of continuity. Considerable interest, however, attaches even to the fragments, from which it is possible for experts in human nature to construct a more or less correct idea of the writer's totality, even as an Owen might from a few bones produce a more or less correct representation of the animal to which they had belonged. The lady, moreover, had evidently received a portion of that higher education which is just now advocated with greater vehemence, and, though with nothing like general consent, with more acceptance, than heretofore, as being desirable for women. Her station of life, too, was such as threw her into the society of persons whose very names are sufficient to command attention; it was her privilege to sojourn, away from her own country, in places which have been the scenes of memorable events; and it was her destiny to be in some of those places at the very time when some of those events occurred. She was born in 1807; but this volume of memorials commences with the date of 1839, so that, to the great disappointment, no doubt, of the romantic and the sentimental, there is no correspondence relating to that period during which a young lady of good family might fairly be expected to have had some experience in affairs of the heart and the looking-glass, and whatsoever else is of most consequence in the eyes of the unshelved among her sex. The correspondence, on the contrary, is, for the most part, either political or intellectual or theological. Her father's public position, and his "intimate friendship with Heber, with Southey, Hallam, Mackintosh, and others," could not but plunge her, at a very early age, in an atmosphere of mingled politics, theology, and literature; and, in later years, she formed a great friendship with Baron Varnhagen von Ense, and scarcely lesser friendships, perhaps, with Mr. Carlyle, Baron Bunsen, and the Rev. Mr. Maurice. It cannot be necessary, therefore, to expressly state that, though she could not be absolutely claimed as an "esprit fort," she was disposed to hold broad and advanced views, at any rate in religious matters. She was in Paris at the crisis of December, 1851, and it is very amusing to observe the patronising tone in which she speaks of the "usurper," Napoleon III., and prophesies that, notwithstanding the "contempt" expressed for him by "the Coburgs," our "Queen will be obliged to have him at Windsor one of these days." It is amusing, again, at this juncture, when the Russians are in all mouths, to read that she "was obliged to go to Madame La Croix's, where there was a heap of beautifully-dressed, hideous women—those Russians are so ugly." However, it is not because of the amusing gossip they contain that these memorials have been published, but in the benevolent belief that "passages will be found in them affording strength and comfort in some of the doubts and trials which so frequently beset us in the course of our lives." It is to be hoped that so charitable a belief may be fulfilled; but it is quite clear that the writer of the letters, however well fitted to be the strengthener and comforter of doubting Christians, had not altogether eradicated from her own bosom the spitefulness which is said by misogynists to be especially characteristic of women. She had been "exceedingly annoyed by the publication of the Duke of Buckingham's 'Court of George IV.,'" in which, it may be presumed, her father does not make so good a figure as she could have desired, and she vents her "annoyance" in the charitable remark that the "present Duke, who would do anything for the £500 which he gets for the volumes, &c." Reviewers will probably be startled to find what a lofty view she takes of their functions, for which, she thinks, they ought to prepare themselves by a prayer for guidance. "The office of a reviewer," she says, "has always seemed to me almost a holy one;" and she appears to differ entirely from Horace, who, though he was perhaps as good a judge as she, thought there was no reason why you should not "speak truth laughingly," which is what she means, probably, by "ridicule instead of argument, and a sneer instead of a proof." It is even a question whether the legitimacy of meeting a proposition with ridicule instead of set argument might not be supported upon what the lady would have acknowledged to be the highest authority in the New Testament.

To say that a certain biographical work is more attractive than a novel would not perhaps, as a general rule, imply any large measure of attractiveness, but, if the novel intended

should be so well known and so powerful a tale as the celebrated "Confessions of a Thug," it would be a different matter; and as much may be said for the two volumes entitled *The Story of my Life*, by the late Colonel Meadows Taylor (Williams Blackwood and Sons), edited by his daughter, and furnished "with a preface by Henry Reeve," for the late gallant author of the "Confessions of a Thug," of "Tara," and of other romances is very likely to exercise over his readers a posthumous fascination, by means of his autobiography, greater even than that which he is believed to have exercised over them during his life-time by means of his literary fictions. In his autobiography, moreover, there is a lesson which may be conned to their profit by all young men, and especially by young men who look forward to or who have already commenced a career in India. The late Colonel Taylor, who spent forty years in India, and who, if he did not rise to any very high rank, displayed qualities and won a character which would have fitted him for the very highest, suffered, from first to last, under one grievous disqualification: he was an "uncovenanted" servant. At starting, he received a very severe blow. He, with all the ideas of a young gentleman, born and bred, found upon landing, in his sixteenth year, at Bombay, that he, who had been fed with fallacious promises of "mercantile employment," would have to put up with the uncongenial position of "shop-boy," or something little better, in the warehouse of "an embarrassed tradesman." But, in a short time, one of those friends in need who are friends indeed procured him a commission "in the Nizam's contingent." From that moment he made rapid progress in personal fitness for any duties that might be imposed upon him, though he did not manage to "feather his nest" so comfortably as he might have feathered it, had he not belonged to the "uncovenanted" service. The important posts he filled—and filled, too, with something more than credit—in his teens were such as might have taxed the energies and the tact of his seniors and his superiors in experience as well as in age. "At seventeen," we learn, "he was employed as interpreter on courts-martial, and recommended for much higher duty by the Resident; and at eighteen he found himself Assistant Police Superintendent of a district comprising a population of a million souls." There is something almost ludicrous and incredible in the spectacle of a boy, who in ordinary cases would be still at school, performing functions which one would expect to be entrusted to a greybeard. And at school he was, in a certain sense; but he was his own schoolmaster. "By mere perseverance and industry," we are informed in the preface, "he carried on the work of self-education through life, with very remarkable results;" and it is truly marvellous to read what he did in the way of mastering the native languages; in teaching himself the art, and even inventing "a new method of land-surveying;" in largely increasing the revenues, "without augmenting the burdens of the people;" in devoting himself to the study of "engineering, because the construction of roads, tanks, and buildings was an essential part of the improvement of the country;" in acquiring "a considerable knowledge of law, both Hindoo, Mohammedan, and English, because he had to administer justice to the people;" in framing "for himself a simple code and rules of procedure applicable to a country where there were no courts of law and no written laws at all." Moreover, "he studied geology and botany, because he observed the direct bearing of these sciences on the productiveness of the soil." That a man so occupied, in a climate so enervating, should still have leisure for other pursuits, one can hardly understand, but it appears that he had; for "he beguiled his leisure hours with painting and music," and, by some means unknown, "acquired considerable proficiency." That "he cultivated literature with no mean success," we all know; that he was a correspondent of the *Times*, at a yearly stipend (vol. i., page 181), may not be so generally known. But, above all, he "gave to the people of India not only his head but his heart. He had the liveliest sympathy and affection for the natives of India. Thoroughly understanding their traditions and their manners, he treated men and women of all ranks with the consideration and respect due to an ancient society." It is from this point of view chiefly that there is in his autobiography a store of useful instruction for young aspirants for service in India. The most entertaining portions of his life are those in which the profligate and unmanageable Ranees of Shorapoor plays a prominent part. In connection therewith there is a curious case of astrological prophecy duly fulfilled; and similar cases, or, at any rate, another similar case, will be found elsewhere among the records, the style of recording them being such as to encourage the idea that Colonel Taylor thought there was "something in it." In the Mutiny, Colonel Taylor "was able most materially to assist the operations of Sir Hugh Rose's army by moving up cattle and supplies;" and on May 13, 1876, he died at Mentone, leaving the story of his life as a bequest which will, no doubt, be highly appreciated by the public. Let this notice of it be concluded with a piece of advice which he, being dead, yet offers to all whom it may concern, especially those who go to India in any capacity whatever:—"Use true courtesy to natives of all degrees. My experience has taught me that large masses of men are more easily led than driven, and that courtesy and kindness and firmness will gain many a point which, under a hard and haughty bearing, would prove unattainable. By courtesy I do not mean undue familiarity—far from it; self-respect must always be preserved. But there is a middle course which, if rightly pursued in a gentlemanly fashion, not only exacts respect from natives of all classes, but gratitude and affection likewise."

A monumental statue of King Robert the Bruce, erected at Stirling, is to be unveiled to-day (Saturday).

Mr. Frederick Stokes has been appointed Admiralty Proctor in succession to his late father, Mr. H. Graham Stokes.

A telegram to the *Standard* from Alexandria says that Colonel Gordon has received a letter from the King of Abyssinia, in which the latter accepts the terms proposed to him on behalf of the Khedive for the conclusion of peace and the settlement of the frontier.

Mr. John Laird, son of the late member for the borough, was on Tuesday unanimously elected first Mayor of Birkenhead.—Mr. Henry Shrubsole was unanimously elected Mayor of Kingston-on-Thames; and Mr. Thomas William Minton Mayor for Stoke-on-Trent.

Mr. Edmund Boyle Church, one of the chief clerks to the Master of the Rolls, has been appointed a Taxing Master of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division), in succession to Mr. R. B. Follett, resigned; and Mr. Burney, solicitor, fills the vacancy by the promotion of Mr. Church.

A new Reform Club was opened at Burnley last Saturday afternoon by Alderman Massey, the president. The building has cost £6000. In the evening a crowded meeting was held in the Mechanics' Institute, which was addressed by Sir U. K. Shuttleworth, M.P., Mr. Hibbert, M.P., and Mr. Peter Rylands, M.P.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. M'Garel Hogg, M.P., has been for the eighth time elected Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

The thirty-first annual exhibition of the Hackney Chrysanthemum Society has been held this week at the Aquarium, Westminster. The chief prizes fell to Messrs. Henderson (hon. sec. of the society); Charles Turner, of Slough; Hill, of Tulse-hill; Herrington, Bennett, and Dickson.

Temple Bar is at length to be removed; the roadway towards the end of Fleet-street is to be widened so as to give room for four carriages, after allowing sufficient space in the middle of the road for a "refuge" for pedestrians, and some kind of monument to mark the extent of the City jurisdiction.

The ninth part of Professor W. C. Williamson's communications on the Organisation of the Fossil Plants of the Coal Measures, selected by the council of the Royal Society as the Bakerian lecture for this session, was given on the 15th inst. This was the first meeting for this session, and the president, Sir Joseph Hooker, occupied the chair.

A meeting of the Indian Famine Relief Committee was held at the Mansion House on Monday, at which it was resolved to transmit a further sum of £10,000 to Madras, making £455,000 in all. A letter from the Duke of Buckingham was read bearing testimony to the value of the aid from this country, and stating that prospects were improving with the rains, which seemed to gather strength generally.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the second week of November was 79,873, of whom 38,784 were in workhouses and 41,089 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 689, 3867, and 12,281 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 802, of whom 539 were men, 211 women, and 52 children.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., president of the Statistical Society, gave the opening address on Tuesday evening. He said that one of their most important duties was to submit such subjects as were likely to be dealt with by the Legislature to a previous rigid examination. A new and promising field of inquiry was that opened up by the greater spread of statistical investigation in other countries; and he, in conclusion, alluded to the support which statistics had given to the theories of free trade.

At a meeting of the general committee of the Caxton Celebration, held at Stationers' Hall last Saturday, Sir Charles Reed, who presided, stated that there was a balance of receipts at the late exhibition over expenditure of £972, and some later subscriptions would bring up the balance to over £1000. On the motion of Mr. W. Spottiswoode, it was resolved to hand over the balance of £1000 to the treasurer of the Printers' Pension Society, to be devoted to a Caxton Celebration Fund for the benefit of decayed printers and their widows.

Dean Stanley gave a lecture at the Society of Arts last Saturday afternoon, in connection with the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, on the subject of "The Art of Rightly Questioning." He recommended his hearers to hunt up any subject which they heard of in conversation and of which they were ignorant, and to ascertain the purport of the name of any place in which they happened to be, the historical associations of the day, the cause of the popularity of particular books, and the origin and meaning of words; and to have and to be ready to communicate clear ideas upon various matters. This advice was illustrated by a number of anecdotes. Mr. Hodgson Pratt, chairman of the Union, presided.

At the weekly meeting of the School Board for London on Wednesday—Sir Charles Reed presiding—the question of free libraries and reading-rooms was raised by Mr. Heller, who submitted a motion, which was carried, instructing the School Management Committee to consider and report as to the advisability of allowing any parish adopting the Free Libraries Act the use of the board schools as free reading-rooms and libraries.—The annual distribution of prizes and certificates to children in public elementary schools in Croydon took place on Monday in the Public Hall, when Sir Charles Reed presided, addressing the meeting and distributing the books and cards.

The opening meeting of the present session of the Society of Arts was held on Wednesday—Mr. William Hawes (deputy chairman) presiding. An elaborate and exhaustive essay was read by him on the progress made in the various branches of social, commercial, and manufacturing subjects in which the society has of late years interested itself. He also sketched as probable subjects of the coming discussions the revival of the demand for the imposition of protective duties and the application of electricity to the transmission of sounds and for lighting purposes. Seventy-five new members were proposed, and a distribution of the society's medals made for valuable papers read during the session of the past year. The educational prizes were next distributed—the Prince Consort's prize of 25 being awarded to Mr. Carter, and the Council's prize of £10 to Miss Mongeham.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held on Tuesday at the offices, Trafalgar-square, the silver medallion was unanimously voted to Miss Grace Vernon Bussell, a young lady sixteen years of age, and the bronze medallion to Samuel Isaacs, her black servant, for saving life. On Dec. 1 last the screw-steamer Georgette sprung a leak at sea in a gale off Cape Lewin during a voyage from Freemantle to Port Adelaide, and was stranded at a place called Kaldagup, about eight miles south of Wallcliffe House, the residence of Mr. A. P. Bussell, and fifty miles from the township of Busselton, Perth. Hearing of the accident, Miss Bussell, attended by her black servant, rode on horseback down a very steep cliff at full speed to the scene of the disaster, and found the boat capsized in 2½ fathoms water, and the passengers clinging to her. Miss Bussell lost no time in riding her horse into the sea, and, after the greatest difficulty, at length succeeded in reaching the boat, accompanied by Isaacs, and, with as many women and children clinging to her and her horse as possible, she made for the shore and placed them in safety, the man Isaacs returning to the boat and saving a man who had been left there.

There were 2666 births and 1435 deaths registered in London last week. The births exceeded by 208, and the deaths were 297 below, the average. The deaths included 66 from measles, 61 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 23 from whooping-cough, 28 from different forms of fever, and 23 from diarrhoea. The deaths from smallpox, which in the two previous weeks had been 9 and 25, were last week 14. Eight of the fatal cases were certified as unvaccinated, 4 as vaccinated, and in two cases the medical certificates gave no information as to vaccination. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 335 and 338 in the two previous weeks, were 313 last week, and were 130 below the corrected weekly average: 185 resulted from bronchitis, and 89 from pneumonia. The widow of a miner died in Nazareth House, Hammersmith, on the 12th inst., whose age

was stated to be 102 years; she had been confined to her bed for some months in consequence of a fall. The mean temperature was 45° 6 deg., and 31 deg. above the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 10·9 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 62·1 hours.

We have received from the council of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund their report for the present year, in which they state that the fifth year of collecting this fund has proved one of gradual but highly satisfactory growth in the number of contributing congregations as compared with former years. From the Church of England alone there are no less than thirty new contributing congregations, and from the Congregationalists, who head the list of contributors from other religious bodies, an average increase of sixteen is found, as compared with the three previous years. Nearly all other denominations have maintained steady averages. As a total, there was an average increase of fifty new contributions. The actual amount collected this year has not exceeded £26,082, and this decrease, as compared with last year (£27,042), is evidently accounted for by the serious financial depression which has so materially reduced the means of the charitable. The total amount of collections made in various places of worship realised £25,078, and in schools £57. Donations, including contributions from workmen and firms, amounted to £909. The interest on £20,000 invested during the short interval prior to paying the several awards on Aug. 7 was £37, making in all, with a balance of £824 in hand from 1876, £26,911. The total amount recommended to be paid is £24,960, to be divided as follows:—£22,747 to seventy-six hospitals, including four institutions which may be classed as hospitals, and £2223 to forty-three dispensaries. The largest award recommended to be made—namely, £2491—is to the London Hospital; next to which comes the St. George's, £1841; the Middlesex, £1300; and King's College, £1083.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Andrewes, J. F.; to be Vicar of Roxeth.
Baker, Hugh Lefroy; Vicar of Grimston-cum-Wartnaby.
Bayley, Charles James; Rector of Christ Church, Heaton.
Blink, Henry Simpson; Curate of Panteg, Pontypool, Monmouthshire.
Blyth, F. C.; Vicar of Quatford, Salop.
Brown, James Wilson Davy; Vicar of Assington.
Bullock, John; Chaplain of King's College Hospital, London.
Bury, Edward Alexander; Incumbent of All Saints', Branksome, Dorset.
Cobb, John William; Rector of St. Swithin's, Norwich.
Cooke, Charles John E.; Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Angell Town.
Darnell, Charles Thorp; Vicar of Belford.
Edwards, John; Vicar of Avenbury.
Elder, William Alexander; Rector of St. Augustine's, Norwich.
Ellington, J. J.; Chaplain to the Earl of St. Germans.
Evans, David Davies; Vicar of Pencarreg, Carmarthenshire.
Fawcett, E.; Chaplain of Greenwich Union.
Gilton, Hugh Harries; Curate of Whitchurch with St. Elvis.
Gough, Edmund; Rector of Felsham.
Hacon, J.; Rector of Ashby.
Hamilton, C. Hans; Rector of Horne, Surrey.
Harrison, Charles Frederick; Vicar of Llangunllo.
Harrison, Frederick; Vicar of Fonthampton.
Harvey, William Hugh Peyton; Vicar of Chipping Sodbury.
Hinchliffe, Edmund Henry; Rector of Mucklestone, Staffordshire.
Hutchens, James; Curate of Quebec Chapel.
Irving, Robert; Incumbent of Christ Church, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
Jollye, Hunting; Rector of Knodishall with Buxlow, Suffolk.
Judson, Robert Kershaw; Perpetual Curate of Bradshaw.
Lee, Thomas; Vicar of St. John the Baptist, Islington.
Marsden, William; Perpetual Curate of St. Chrysostom, Manchester.
Maynard, Edward Wallis Hoare; Vicar of Christ Church, Mountsorrell.
Nares, Owen; Vicar of St. Peter's, Carmarthen.
Nolan, T.; Rector of Kingston-Bagpuize, Berks.
Oakley, C.; Rector of St. Helen's, Ipswich.
O'Melia, F.; Rector of North Stoke, Bath.
Platten, Thomas E.; Vicar of Hindringham, Norfolk.
Potter, James; Perpetual Curate of Ringley.
Robins, Arthur; Chaplain to the Earl of Caledon.
Roton, Thomas; Vicar of Marske; Vicar of Marton.
Roe, Robert Bradley; Chaplain to the Earl of Ilchester.
Simpson, John Curwen; Perpetual Curate of Long-lane, Derbyshire.
Stunes, Herbert Count; Vicar of Erlestoke, Wilts.
Spence, Canon; Vicar of St. Pancras; Rural Dean.
Timmer, R.; Honorary Canon of Winchester.
Turner, Thomas D.; Vicar of Flixton, Suffolk.
Whigham, Lawrence R.; Vicar of Hordle, near Lymington, Hants.
Whitaker, G. H.; Chancellor of Truro Cathedral.
Wyatt, Henry Drayton; Vicar of Wyke, Worpleydon, Surrey.—*Guardian.*

Lord John Manners laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Loughborough on Tuesday.

The Church Congress will meet next year at Sheffield, under the presidency of the Archbishop of York.

There has been a most successful mission in the parish of Brightlingsea, Essex, conducted by the Earl of Mulgrave.

The Earl of Dudley has offered to contribute £500 towards the cost of erecting the proposed vicarage for the newly-formed district of St. Mary, at Hurst Hill, Coseley.

The three towns of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse have been the scene of the operations of a Church mission on a large scale, the operations of which began on the 18th inst.

Christ Church, Perry Barr, near Birmingham, was reopened on the 15th inst., the sermon being preached by the Rev. Canon Wilkinson. A south wing has been added to the edifice.

On Monday the Archbishop of York consecrated All Saints' Church, Hawksworth, which has been built by voluntary efforts. The Archbishop has appointed the Rev. T. J. Rawson, late of Sheffield, to the incumbency of Hawksworth-with-Stainacre.

The Bishop of Ripon has consecrated a new church at Langthorne Mill, on a site given by the Duke of Leeds, the cost of which has been mainly borne by the Rev. T. M. Raven, the Vicar of the mother parish of Crakehall.

The Church of St. Leonard, Thorpe-Malson, Northamptonshire, has been reopened, after restoration, and a side chapel, formerly used as a mortuary for the Maunsell family, has been utilised for Divine service.

The parish church of St. Edward, Knighton, has been reopened by the Bishop of Hereford. The work of restoration began in April, 1876, and was intrusted to Mr. Williams, builder, Mr. Pountney Smith being the architect. The total cost of the work, when completed, will be little short of £4000.

A new church, which has been erected at Longwood, near Huddersfield, at a cost of about £5000, and which can be completed according to plans for about £1500 more, was consecrated on the 15th inst. by the Bishop of Ripon. The church which the present building has superseded was 130 years old.

The Rev. Arthur Tooth has written to the Archbishop of Canterbury stating that he has resigned the living of St. James's, Hatcham, and expressing the hope that this may secure it from future litigation. He points out that it has now been declared on authority that no one can question that a new jurisdiction has been created in the Church of England.

The parish church of St. Luke's, Old-street, was reopened on Wednesday with special services. It has been closed for some months, in consequence of decays in the edifice. The cost of the restoration will be between £5000 and £6000. The Ironmongers' Company have helped in the work of restoration, and Mr. Warren De La Rue has subscribed £250.

The annual general court of the governors of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy was held at the Corporation House, Bloomsbury-place, on the 8th inst., and was followed by a meeting of the court of assistants on the 17th.

The Rev. Arthur Robins has placed richly carved sedilia, from the design of Mr. Stephen Wyborn, in the chancel of Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, "to the glory of God, and in grateful memory of Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester."—A tablet has been placed in Graffham parish church, as a memento of the late Bishop Wilberforce, to whose memory the church was rebuilt.

Lamerton church, situated about three miles from Tavistock, was burned down on Monday evening. Only eighteen months ago the church was restored, at a cost of about £1100, and at the same time a new organ was erected at an expense of about £200 more. It was in the organ that the fire broke out, and it is believed to have originated in a lamp or lamp-stove, provided with petroleum, which was kept burning during wet weather in order to keep the damp out of the instrument. The registers were saved.

The Bishop of Manchester opened the Church Institute at Blackburn on Monday night. He said the Church of England must be made a national Church, relying more or less on popular support. Abuses if proved must be rectified, and every Churchman should gird on his armour for the great fight that was coming. For himself, he often read of promotion other than by merit which made him wince. Appointments ought to be probationary, and clergymen who did not give satisfaction in their parishes should be removable. The pew system, so far as non-residents were concerned, ought to be abolished, and the church made the church of the people.

The parish church of Selborne, the little quiet village in Hampshire made famous by having been the scene of the life-long observations of the Rev. Gilbert White, the naturalist and antiquary, was reopened, after a partial restoration, on the 15th inst. The work of restoration was begun by the late Vicar, the Rev. F. J. Parsons, with a local committee, partly by way of memorial to Gilbert White. The work has been continued by the new Vicar, the Rev. E. R. Bernard, under the direction of Mr. William White, F.S.A., grand-nephew of the great naturalist. About £1300 have been expended. The principal contributors to this have been Magdalene College, Oxford; Lord Selborne, the Diocesan Church-Building Society, the family of the late Vicar (the Rev. F. J. Parsons), Mr. T. Bell, the Incorporated Church-Building Society, the Right Hon. Sir W. Erie, and Mr. W. Nicholson.

The parish church of Weaverham, Cheshire, was reopened on the 15th inst., after general and very satisfactory restoration. The Bishop of Chester preached the sermon; and the Chancellor and Archdeacon of Chester, and the Rural Dean and about thirty-five other clergy, took part in the services. In the west window, a beautiful stained-glass window, by Clayton and Bell, has been inserted. This window, with the tower, screen, and west door, and the restoration of stonework in tower, is the offering of A. Johnson and his wife, of Weareham Grange. The beautiful font of nearly white marble and oak canopy is the gift of Mr. Robert Heath and his wife, of Hefferson Grange; the oak eagle lectern and Holy Bible by T. Remer, Esq.; the massive south door by Mr. J. Higson, of Oakmere Hall; a suitable silver service for the holy communion, the gift of the Rev. C. W. Spencer-Stanhope and his family, in remembrance of his father, the late Vicar, and there are other gifts from other friends. The chancel is restored by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and all the seats are henceforward free and open.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The examiners for the Taylorian Scholarship and Exhibition at Oxford have awarded the scholarship to Mr. Isidore Henry B. Spiers, of University College, and the exhibition to Mr. John R. Cohn, scholar of Jesus College. The following have been elected to scholarships at Hertford:—Open Classical Scholarships: H. R. Doyle, Manchester Grammar School; F. Holligan, Bedford Grammar School; J. L. Booker, Rugby. Proxime accessit: E. A. Arnold, Hertford. Open Mathematical Scholarship: J. H. Haywood, Hertford. "Harrow" Scholarship: O. Bradley, Harrow. "Essex" Scholarship: H. M. Gep, Felstead School. "Lasby" Scholarship: T. A. Chater, St. John's, Oxford. "Meeke" Scholarships: W. Watson, Manchester Grammar School; F. Harrison, Leeds Grammar School. There were fifty-two candidates.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Mr. Charles Darwin last Saturday at Cambridge.

The election of a Rector for St. Andrews University in the place of Dean Stanley, whose term of office has expired, took place on Thursday. All the gentlemen previously mentioned in connection with the chair having declined to stand, Lord Selborne and Mr. Gathorne Hardy were selected at a meeting held late on Wednesday night as the two candidates that should be carried to the poll. Principal Shairp presided during the voting. At eleven o'clock he announced the result as follows:—Lord Selborne, 79; Mr. Hardy, 64.

Mr. William Walker, who was recently appointed to the Head Mastership of Reading School, wrote on the 3rd inst. to resign the post. He said that, having visited Reading, he had become aware of the circumstances under which his election was finally completed. He was compelled, he said, to resign, as he could not possibly allow his integrity and scholastic reputation to be doubted at the outset of an honest effort to do his best for the Reading School. After some negotiations between the trustees, the Town Council of Reading, and Mr. Walker, the latter was induced to withdraw his resignation.

The Dean and Chapter have elected the following King's Scholars at Durham School, after open competitive examination:—Latimer, from Carlisle, and Good, Moore, Robson, and White, boys already in the school. The Dean and Chapter have this year founded six exhibitions, tenable at Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham Universities.

Earl Nelson distributed the prizes to the students of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, on the 15th inst. The attendance was large, and the proceedings were enlivened by the customary vocal concert by the students. The Rev. Canon Cromwell (Principal of the college) read his report, from which it appeared that the number of students on the college roll is 116, and of these fifty-six are in the second year and sixty in the first year. The prizes were of two classes—those given by the college and those by the Science and Art Department.

The biennial adjudication of the gold medals founded by Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart., has recently been made, and they have been awarded to Fleet-Surgeon Adam Brunton Messer, M.D., for his journal as Staff-Surgeon of H.M.S. Pearl for the year 1875, when on the Australian station; and to Fleet-Surgeon Francis William Davis, for his journal of H.M.S. Audacious, the flagship on the China station, for the year 1875.



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MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.



LADY FLORA HASTINGS (DUCHESS OF NORFOLK).



THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.



ARUNDEL CASTLE, SUSSEX, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

The nuptials of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk with Lady Flora Hastings, daughter of the late Countess of Loudoun and of Mr. C. F. Abney-Hastings, were celebrated on Wednesday at the Roman Catholic Oratory, Brompton. This nobleman, who is Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, Premier Duke and Premier Earl, takes precedence next to Princes of the Blood Royal. He is Henry Fitzalan Howard, fifteenth Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, Baron Fitzalan, Clun, Oswaldestrie, and Maltavers. He was born Dec. 27, 1847, eldest son of Henry Granville Fitzalan Howard, the late Duke of Norfolk, his mother being Augusta, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Lord Lyons, G.C.B., commander of the British fleet in the Black Sea during the Crimean War. The illustrious and noble family of Howard, one of the most renowned in English history, descended from a learned Chief Justice of Common Pleas in the reign of Edward I. Its highest titles of peerages were mostly conferred on Sir John Howard by King Richard III., but were repeatedly forfeited and restored again in the political intrigues of the Tudor reigns. Among its leading representatives were the first Duke, who was killed on Bosworth field; his son, Thomas, Earl of Surrey, who won the battle of Flodden; also Henry, Earl of Surrey, the accomplished gentleman and poet, who was beheaded towards the end of Henry VIII.'s reign; another Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, likewise beheaded, in 1572, for a conspiracy against Queen Elizabeth; and several other unfortunate peers, more than one of whom died prisoners in the Tower. The present Duke of Norfolk, who succeeded his father in 1860, is well known to be a devoted member of the Roman Catholic Church. His mansion in Sussex, Arundel Castle, of which we give an illustration, consists of a pile of modern Gothic building added to the ruins of the ancient Keep and other Norman towers, standing on the banks of the small River Arun. The old Castle, which was held from the Conquest by Roger de Montgomery, and belonged afterwards to Hugh de Albini, and to the Fitzalans, had the title of Earl of Arundel, without a creation of peerage, annexed to its hereditary ownership. It was besieged in the wars between Maud and Stephen, and was destroyed, after an obstinate defence, by the army of Sir William Waller in the wars between Charles I. and the Parliament. A superb Roman Catholic Chapel has lately been erected near the Castle by the present Duke of Norfolk.

The family of Lady Flora Paulina Hetty Barbara Hastings, now Duchess of Norfolk, originally bore the name of Rawdon, and obtained a baronetcy, with estates in the county of Down, Ireland, for services to the Crown in the seventeenth century. The Earldom of Moira, with a barony of Rawdon, was conferred upon one of this family in 1761. His son, the second Earl of Moira, inherited from his mother, a daughter of the Earl of Huntingdon, the baronies of Hastings, Hungerford, and other titles; and was created Marquis of Hastings for his eminent public services. He will be remembered in history as an excellent Governor-General of India. His wife, Flora Muir Campbell, was Countess of Loudoun, in the Scottish Peerage, by her own right. The second Marquis of Hastings, who died in 1844, married the Baroness Grey de Ruthin, and that peerage, likewise held by the lady of her own right, came into the Rawdon-Hastings family. The late Countess of Loudoun, married to an untitled Leicestershire gentleman, Mr. C. F. Clifton, of Willesley Hall, was heiress of four English baronies—namely, those of Botreaux, Hungerford, De Moleyns, and Hastings, besides three others in abeyance. Her Ladyship died in January, 1874, when the Earldom of Loudoun descended to her eldest son, Charles Edward. Her husband, in 1859, had by Act of Parliament taken the name of Abney Hastings, instead of Clifton. She left five children besides the present Earl of Loudoun, and Lady Flora is one of her two daughters. The country seat of Mr. Abney-Hastings, Donington Park, is situated on the borders of Leicestershire and Derbyshire, near the little town of Castle Donington. This mansion, a view of which is presented, was built for the Marquis of Hastings by Sir Jeffrey Wyatville. It is surrounded by a fine deer-park.

Our Portrait of the Duke of Norfolk is from a photograph by Messrs. Russell and Sons, of Chichester; that of the newly married Duchess from one by Mr. W. Nicholson, of Ventnor and Shanklin.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Beloved, it is morn," by H. A. Rudall (Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.), is a well-written song, effective both in its vocal portion and in the accompaniment.

"Musical Miniatures," twelve songs by Lady Lindsay (of Balcarres). Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co. Much feeling for vocal melody is displayed throughout this series of pieces, all of which are simple yet expressive in character, and within the compass of the most limited range of voice. The words are from various sources, some being by the Lady composer.

We have already spoken favourably of several compositions by Heinrich Hofmann—a composer who has recently attracted much attention in Germany—and we have now further to notice some pianoforte pieces from the same source, and likewise published by the London firm of Witt and Co., Conduit-street. The several series of pianoforte duets, "Silhouettes from Hungary," "New Hungarian Dances," and "Italian Love Tale," three characteristic pieces, are full of interest and variety; and the same may be said of the several sets of "Ländler," and the "Valse de Salon," for pianoforte solo. That Herr Hofmann can also write effectively for the voice is proved in several songs—"The Dawn of Spring," "A Gondola Song," "Serenade," "The Hungarian Maiden," "United," "The Troubadour," "Beloved," "The Lover's Garland," "The Flowret," "Love Test," and a set of four two-part songs. In all these the vocal portions are flowing and melodious, and the accompaniments of a very musically kind—in some instances of elaborate interest. Herr Hofmann's "Minnespiel Waltzes," for soprano, alto, tenor, and bass (chorus or solo), with accompaniment for two performers on the pianoforte, will be found very effective in performance. These are also published by Messrs. Witt and Co. Herr Hofmann has also produced important works for the orchestra, one of which is named for performance at this week's Crystal Palace concert.

Jewellery of the estimated value of £5000, the property of the Countess of Aberdeen, was stolen from Halstead Place, near Sevenoaks, last Monday evening. The property carried off by the thief or thieves consisted mainly of bridal presents, the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen having gone to Halstead Place to spend their honeymoon.

Mr. Edward Pugh, who was formerly extensively connected with the iron trade of the Wolverhampton district, has given a donation of £1000 towards the erection of a medical and surgical reference library in connection with the Wolverhampton Hospital. Mrs. Bell, widow of the late Dr. Bell, of Wolverhampton, after whom the proposed library is to be named, had previously given 1000 gs. for the same object.

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, SUFFOLK-STREET.

When fortune has dealt kindly with a man, and he first becomes impressed with the idea that his home would look all the more cheery were its walls brightened with a few pictures, it is to the Suffolk-street Gallery he wends his way, and then, after much bewilderment, hesitation, and downright confusion of mind, he at last decides to have the picture of the puppy dogs, and leave the little landscape, with the rosy-faced milk-maid in the foreground, till another time. Going resolutely up to the secretary, he makes his tentative purchase, amounting to five or ten pounds, and from that moment the man feels himself personally identified with art and all thereto belonging. The better to back up his aesthetic pretensions, moreover, he sets himself seriously to acquire a knowledge of the literature of art and the principles of its leading schools, and ends by becoming an intelligent and appreciative connoisseur.

It is because of this cheap and easy initiation to the tyro in picture-buying, and also of the introduction to the young tyro in picture-painting, and not because of the innate excellence of the works exhibited, that the Suffolk-street Gallery claims a right to exist. Those pretending to a wide experience and a matured judgment are never weary of denouncing the utter dreariness of this exhibition and deprecating the idea of its being good for anything; but young painters must begin to exhibit somewhere, and there is nothing like personal possession, in however humble a way, for interesting the people at large in art-progress.

Including eight pieces of sculpture (for which we are indebted to J. Lawlor, E. R. Mullins, and E. Onslow Ford), the exhibition includes 766 works—a number far too great for the functions of the newspaper critic or the intelligent enjoyment of the visitor. These winter exhibitions, indeed, are being overdone. Had the society contented themselves with hanging only the large room, the general public, we cannot help thinking, would be better pleased, and the level of excellence attained would naturally be much higher, and therefore more within the scope of honest criticism.

Taking the exhibition, then, as it is, and beginning in the large room with the catalogue; one of the first pictures which attracts notice—and that mainly for the very pretty way in which the colours of the stained glass are reflected on the pillars of the edifice—is the "Interior of the Church of Notre Dame, Châlons" (6), by Wyke Bayliss. This artist has a nice sense of the mystery of light and dark pertaining to a Gothic fane; but, in expressing it, he is apt to become too shadowy, and to forget that "the architect built his great heart into the sculptured stones." This same feeling of insubstantiality is suggested also in his "Interior of Strasbourg Cathedral" (706). This same lack of solidity manifests itself also in a life-sized "Venetian Girl" (9), by C. Baxter, which holds the place of honour in this part of the room. Like all his women, this lady is comely enough; but surely no dweller by the sunny lagoons of the Adriatic had ever so fair a face as this? Above it hangs a very clever bit of genre, by G. H. Barrable, in which landscape and figures fit each other well, showing the momentary chagrin and consternation caused by the little girl who has let fall her pitcher and spilt the milk (8). On one side of this hangs a well-expressed "Grey day on the Dorset Coast" (7), by W. H. Hall, with some boats drawn up on the bent mounds which line the coast; and on the other side a good representation of moonlight, "Under the Cliffs of Hastings" (13), by F. W. Meyer. The peaceful calm of "A Summer's Evening in Holland" (12) has been well caught by G. S. Walters. Cattle graze by the sedgy banks of the canal, and boats float on its sleepy, sunny waters. In another of his contributions Mr. Walters gives, with equal truth to nature, "A Breezy day on the Dutch Coast" (251), a bright, silvery-toned picture quite refreshing to the eye.

P. Pavé is a name new to us, but he is not likely to remain long a stranger, if his small picture of "The China-Mender" (19)—whom we see squatting in front of an Eastern bazaar plying his vocation—is a fair sample of his artistic powers. H. T. Dawson, the son of him who is so famous for his shipping pictures, seems to have caught no small share of his father's gifts. His two little pictures—the one a "View in Rotterdam" (24), the other, "Lower Haven, Rotterdam" (263), with stately shipping and glorious sky, are surely as fine in effect as anything his father has done, considering that the elder artist generally took several feet of canvas on which to develop his work, whereas the younger, in the present instance at least, confines himself to a few inches. W. L. Wyllie, another member, conveys in his "Whitstable, Kent" (27), the appearance of wet sands in a way rarely attempted. He peoples the far-reaching shiny level with numberless figures, gathering bait apparently, and suffuses the whole scene with a blue-grey tone, which strikes us as a little too positive and monotonous. A. W. Bayes, in his "Doubtful Characters" (30)—two moss troopers watching intently the approach of a party of horsemen, whom we see cresting the distant hill—has, like Mr. Wyllie, attempted to give a characteristic tone and colour to the scene, and by no means without success.

W. Bromley has sent one of those rustic scenes so characteristic of his pencil. It is called "Meal Time" (33), and represents a labourer seated outside his cottage partaking of some food, "assisted," as the French say, by the presence of his child, his dog, a hen and her chickens. The incident is depicted with much naïveté; and the same simplicity of treatment is followed by his son, John Bromley, in a bright little interior with a peasant girl holding under her arm a large earthenware basin while she looks out of her cottage window to see "Who's Coming" (423). Another interior of more than ordinary merit as regards the modelling of the figures and the treatment of light and shade is from the pencil of T. Roberts, and shows a little Dutch girl contemplating curiously "Le Petit Frère" (42), who lies snugly in his mother's arms. Also noticeable for nice detail and good tone is Haynes King's "Interior of a Farm-House" (54). Nor is H. T. Schafer's little picture of four children playing "By the Sea" (46) to be passed lightly by the visitor.

Frank W. W. Topham's "Day-Dream" (39)—a young Italian girl offering grapes to an old priest seated by an architectural fountain—is one of the artist's slighter works; but the master's hand is none the less visible. This remark is equally applicable to the wonderfully vigorous sketch of the head of "John Burr, Esq." (62), by John Pettie, R.A. The head is thrown to one side, bringing the neck and cheek-bone into prominence, and thereby giving a rather strained look to the sitter. In pose, drawing, and colour this is what the French would call a *tour de force*; and it is certainly the most powerful bit of modelling in the whole exhibition, and deservedly holds the place of honour. In a lesser degree, perhaps, but still strongly and harmoniously, R. J. Gordon, one of the younger members of the society, shows his sense of colour. He seems to confine himself to the delineation of a single figure surrounded with appropriate landscape. That figure, however, is always charming. The lady, in yellow dress, light transparent shawl, and pale blue Gainsborough hat, for example, whom we see seated on a woody bank nursing her

knee—for she is "Waiting" (50)—and looking at the spectator very quietly and winningly as she does so, is a picture one could always contemplate with pleasure. So also is the young lady in spotted white dress and black shawl whom we see walking leisurely "Across the Heath" (70), and dangling her bonnet as she walks. Near this hang several clever little pictures by such artists as J. Aumonier, Miss C. M. Noble, and C. Fox. Above them hangs a large boldly-drawn landscape, by M. A. Langdale, representing "A North Devon Headland" (67).

Turning for a moment to the delineation of animal life, we find the well-deserved reputation of the gallery for this class of subject most ably maintained by J. S. Noble. In his "Return from Sport" (82), one accustomed to the moors will have no difficulty in differentiating the breeds in the group of dogs assembled in the gamekeeper's room, and indicating at once the pointer, the setter, and the Gordon setter; while the man with artistic eye will delight in Mr. Noble's rendering of texture and the natural way in which he allows the dogs to fall into their places. Nor is Mr. Noble the only contributor in full sympathy with canine life. In "Treasure Trove" (76) G. A. Holmes shows a brown dog holding in its mouth a pink glove; T. Earl a little white terrier crouching with all that keenness of expression for which terriers are remarkable, and which justifies Mr. Earl in naming his picture "My Eyes! If there isn't a Mouse!" (90). Among other noticeable pictures in this part of the gallery, we would name "Matins" (78), by J. H. S. Mann, representing two little girls on their knees, with a votive offering of flowers before an altar; "Sunny Moments" (95)—a sweet girl reclining on a rustic seat under a weeping willow—by E. Gustave Girardot; and a large picture of a "Croquet Party" (86) grouped cleverly round a rustic seat, by H. Caffieri. If W. Henry is right in his perspective, his "View of Northumberland House from the Nelson Column" (87) will prove as historically valuable as Canaletti's view of the same quaint façade taken last century. In the management of light and shade we think the Englishman has the better of the Italian, and this prevents his picture having that bald architectural look which was the besetting sin of so many of Canaletti's works.

A. J. Woolmer's "Sirens" (105)—five nude figures on a rocky, moonlit coast watching a distant sail—is a large picture, full of witchery and suggestiveness, as all his works are; and if it does not enhance it certainly does not lower his reputation. Also among the important pictures of the exhibition must be classed "Showery Weather" (119), by T. F. Wainwright; "The Albanian Coast from Corfu" (137), by A. B. Donaldson; "A Sussex Pastoral" (142)—a broad cattle-dotted meadow, with a winding river and some appropriate figures in the foreground—by A. F. Grace; and "Rough Weather, Runswick Bay" (162), which is closed in on the farther side by some picturesque houses, and which has on the hither side some fisher folk watching eagerly the vessels in the distance. The white and broken water of the sea tumbles into the little semicircular bay in the most natural way possible, and the whole picture is full of life and sparkle. It is the sparkle, however, of a rough diamond, whose quality would be all the more appreciated if it had from the artist, J. W. B. Knight, a little more polish and finish. "Among the Bohemian Hills" (170), by A. Ludovici, is also an interesting picture, although a little spotty, and in parts rather too suggestive of Corot, just as "Venice During the Floods" (185), by K. Halleswelle, is suggestive of James Holland. "The Dolomite Mountains" (192), with a patch of corn in the foreground and a peasant leading a goat by the side of a rough wooden rail, which protects him from the abyss beyond, is by W. H. Bartlett, a young artist of great ability and of greater promise. His pictorial sense, as shown in this work and in his "Wayfarers on the Road to Sterzing" (216) sitting on a log underneath a roadside crucifix, is remarkable; and when his hand can fairly follow his will and give full expression to all he himself sees and feels, we shall have in him an artist of more than ordinary power, because of more than ordinary imagination. Patient and methodical study will alone help to a consummation of this kind.

In the way of landscape, however, pure and simple, J. H. Sampson's "No Man's Land" (418), a long picture representing a great marshy moor land, with some crows and a piece of rushy water in the foreground, and a nice low horizon of tenderly outlined hills, struck us as being an exceedingly fine work, and, on the whole, the finest landscape in the exhibition. We would name also T. Huson's "Bright Afternoon in Early Autumn" (289), a little rough in handling, but clear and crisp in effect; "More Free than Welcome" (151), the joint production of E. Ellis and W. Henderson; and "Summer Holidays" (155), by J. R. Ashton; "A Yorkshire Goose-Market, early morning" (385), by A. G. Bell. C. Cattermole shows us two troopers being directed through a forest glade by two children. "Over Yonder" (129) he calls it; and in the south-east room we behold an old cavalier who has dismounted on the roadside to enjoy "A Contemplative Pipe" (294). Both works are worthy of Mr. Cattermole. The tone and spirit of the times he catches lovingly, and can always be depended on for the correctness of his archaeological knowledge. In the second picture, for example, the long, narrow bowl of the trooper's pipe belongs precisely to that period.

Miss M. Backhouse, W. H. Gadsby, E. Sainsbury, F. Wyburd, T. J. Ellis, H. W. Brewer, W. J. Mackley, and J. Hayllar are all well represented. The last named got a very sweet model in the lady who stood for his "Flowers for the Altar" (189); but we are afraid he is making too free a use of her in his pictures. We have met her several times lately. One of the few really strong artists who have sent to this exhibition we had almost forgotten—we mean Miss B. Myer. In spite of her great tendency to blackness, she is a character-painter of power and originality, as "Her Royal Highness's Birthday" (179) and her "Unprofitable Customers" (247) attest most readily. Among the water-colour artists will be found J. W. Smith, F. Davis, W. Hull, B. Evans, F. Slocombe, Miss J. Moore, J. Carlisle, B. W. Spiers, Miss E. M. Beresford, and many others, whom we hope to meet elsewhere.

THE MCLEAN GALLERY, HAYMARKET.

Besides a hundred and sixty-one carefully-selected water-colour drawings, this gallery contains five very charming examples of the sculptor's art by Count d'Epinay, representing Summer, Winter, Spring, Autumn, and Innocence. Among the British artists whose drawings will attract attention may be mentioned such well-known men as F. J. Skill, J. D. Linton, J. Aumonier, John Steeple, Birket Foster, Fred. Tayler, E. M. Wimperis, Basil Bradley, E. K. Johnson, and W. S. Coleman; while foreign art comes under the protecting wings of such honoured artists as Josef Israels, E. Frère, R. Giannetti, and Henriette Browne.

Among the more impressive pictures, either from choice of subject or style, may be mentioned Clara Montalba's "Unloading Salt, Venice" (20); Sir John Gilbert's three men behind an oak, "In Ambush" (34), while two mounted troopers halt to reconnoitre; a small replica of the famous "Blind Beggar" (79) of F. Dyckmans; "Whitby Scour" (90), by G. Dodgson; "Going to the Fancy Ball" (99), by Miss M. Walker; the "Flowers" of Mrs. Coleman Angell, and the "Apples and Plums" (123) of W. Hough.

THE EVERARD GALLERY, NEW COVENTRY-STREET.
This gallery occupies the whole block of building on the right as one enters Leicester-square from Piccadilly, and one wishing to inform himself of the state of Continental art could enter no place in London where his thirst after aesthetic knowledge would be so fully satisfied. We can scarcely go over a collection numbering nearly four hundred and fifty works in oil; but we can name a few of the more distinguished living contributors, as well as those lately deceased, by which means our readers will be able to judge of its merits for themselves. F. Roybet is represented by one of his most famous pictures—viz., "The Four Amateurs of Engravings" (53); Ernest Slegmeyer by his "Episode of St. Bartholomew" (84) and his grand work of International-Exhibition fame, in which we see the young "Christian Martyr in the Reign of Diocletian" (85). The Prussian painter Weber has one of his best marine pictures; and Philippoteaux, the French artist, one of his most spirited battle-pieces. Professor Van Lerius never painted two finer or purer pictures than "Ondine" (262), and "The Triumph of Virtue" (233), a work, in some of its passages, worthy of the old masters. This artist's "Godiva," which was engraved and published in this country, M. Everard has sold to the Belgian Government for the Museum of Antwerp. J. E. Vibert's splendid picture of "Gulliver in the Island of Lilliput" (420), which belonged to the collection of the noted Dr. Strousberg, of Berlin, is also here, and the magnificent Norman Valley by Troyon, with cattle and two boys fishing in the foreground, in which a stream reflects all manner of wild flowers and stately trees, and from which the eye wanders to an illimitable distance. This grand work Mr. Everard has just sold for three thousand guineas.

Besides these, there are rare masterpieces by N. Diaz, De Haas, Munkacsy, Rousseau, Decamps, Ary Scheffer, Escosura, and Fortuny, not to mention such works as "The Death of Annibal Caracci" of Paul Delaroche, and the no less famous "Le Liseur" (417), by J. L. E. Meissonier, two works as much identified with the fame of their respective authors as any two that could be named. Besides the great men we have mentioned, there are many of lesser note, and whatever is most remarkable in contemporaneous Belgian, French, Spanish, German, or Italian art, will be found within the well-filled galleries of M. Everard.

The private view of the Dudley Gallery Winter Exhibition of oil pictures takes place to-day. The gallery will be open to the public on Monday.

The Grosvenor Gallery will open on Dec. 3 with an exhibition of drawings by the old masters, and water-colour drawings by deceased artists of the British school.

The statue which is to be erected by subscription in the Pavilion grounds, Brighton, in memory of the late Sir Cordy Burrows, is completed and ready to be conveyed to Brighton from the London studio of Mr. E. B. Stephens, A.R.A., the artist intrusted with the work.

The officers of the Royal Engineers, to which distinguished corps the late Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne belonged, have set up a fine bronze statue in memory of him, which stands at the Carlton-gardens corner of the open space before the Duke of York's Column, nearly opposite the statue of Field Marshal Lord Clyde. The sculptor, Mr. Boehm, has been most successful.

The prizes to the students of the Reading School of Science and Art were given last week by Mr. Walter, M.P., who said that one great aim in the establishment of such schools was to infuse a more artistic taste among the mechanic class, and that while they would not become worse mechanics they should be better artists. Mr. Lefevre, M.P., also addressed the meeting.

Mr. Newton, C.B., of the British Museum, gave at the College for Men and Women, in Queen-square, his third lecture on Greek Art last Saturday, treating of the century between B.C. 540 and B.C. 460, which may be called the Transition period, and in the course of which art gradually divested itself of archaic stiffness and ungainliness till it finally developed into that freer style which Phidias brought to perfection about B.C. 440.

At Gosport on Monday evening Mr. Slater-Booth, M.P., presented the prizes gained by the Gosport branch of the Portsmouth, Isle of Wight, and Gosport School of Science and Art; and on the same day Mr. Denzil Onslow, M.P., and Miss Onslow distributed the prizes and certificates to the male and female students of the science and art classes at Guildford. A plot of ground has been secured and plans prepared for the Guildford School of Science and Art.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the west wing and out-patients' department of the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, was performed on Monday by the Rev. R. G. Baker, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's.

Canon Scott Robertson's annual summary, just completed, of British contributions to the sixty-nine societies in Great Britain and Ireland which collect funds for promoting missionary work in foreign lands shows that in the financial year 1866-7 these British contributions amounted to £1,048,472. The general summary is as follows:—Church of England societies received £425,926; "omnibus" or joint societies, £156,948; Nonconformist societies in England and Wales, £300,771; Scotch and Irish Presbyterian societies, £158,348; and Roman Catholic societies, £6479.

The Duchess of Teck opened the new infirmary at Hemel Hempstead on Saturday last. This valuable institution was founded in 1826 by the late Sir John S. Sebright, Bart., who expended £13,000 in its building and endowment. Although enlarged from time to time, it has become inadequate to the requirements of the sick poor in West Herts; and four years since, having been condemned by the sanitary authority, it was decided to erect a new building. Among the principal subscribers to the fund were:—Mr. A. H. Longman, £1000; Mr. W. Jones Loyd, £500; Earl Brownlow, £300; the Hon. G. D. Ryder, £300; the Earl of Essex, £120; Earl Verulam, £100; Lord Ebury, £100; Lord Rokey, £100; Mr. D. Carnegie, £100; Mr. R. Pryor, £100. The new building will accommodate fifty in-patients, and, including £900 for the three acres of land, is estimated to cost £13,000, towards which subscriptions have been received amounting to £8018. The opening ceremony was witnessed by a large number of visitors. The Duchess of Teck arrived from Ashridge, the seat of Earl Brownlow, at noon. Her Royal Highness was met at the principal entrance by Earl Verulam (Lord Lieutenant of the county), the Bishop of St. Albans, Mr. T. F. Halsey, M.P., Mr. G. Evillterit (High Bailiff), the Rev. W. O. Thompson (Vicar), the principal nobility and gentry of West Herts, and the governors and medical officers of the infirmary. At the conclusion of a short religious service, at which the Bishop of St. Albans officiated, her Royal Highness was conducted through the building, when an address was presented, and the Duchess declared the new infirmary open for the reception of the sick poor of West Hertfordshire. At a déjeuner which followed the Earl of Verulam presided.

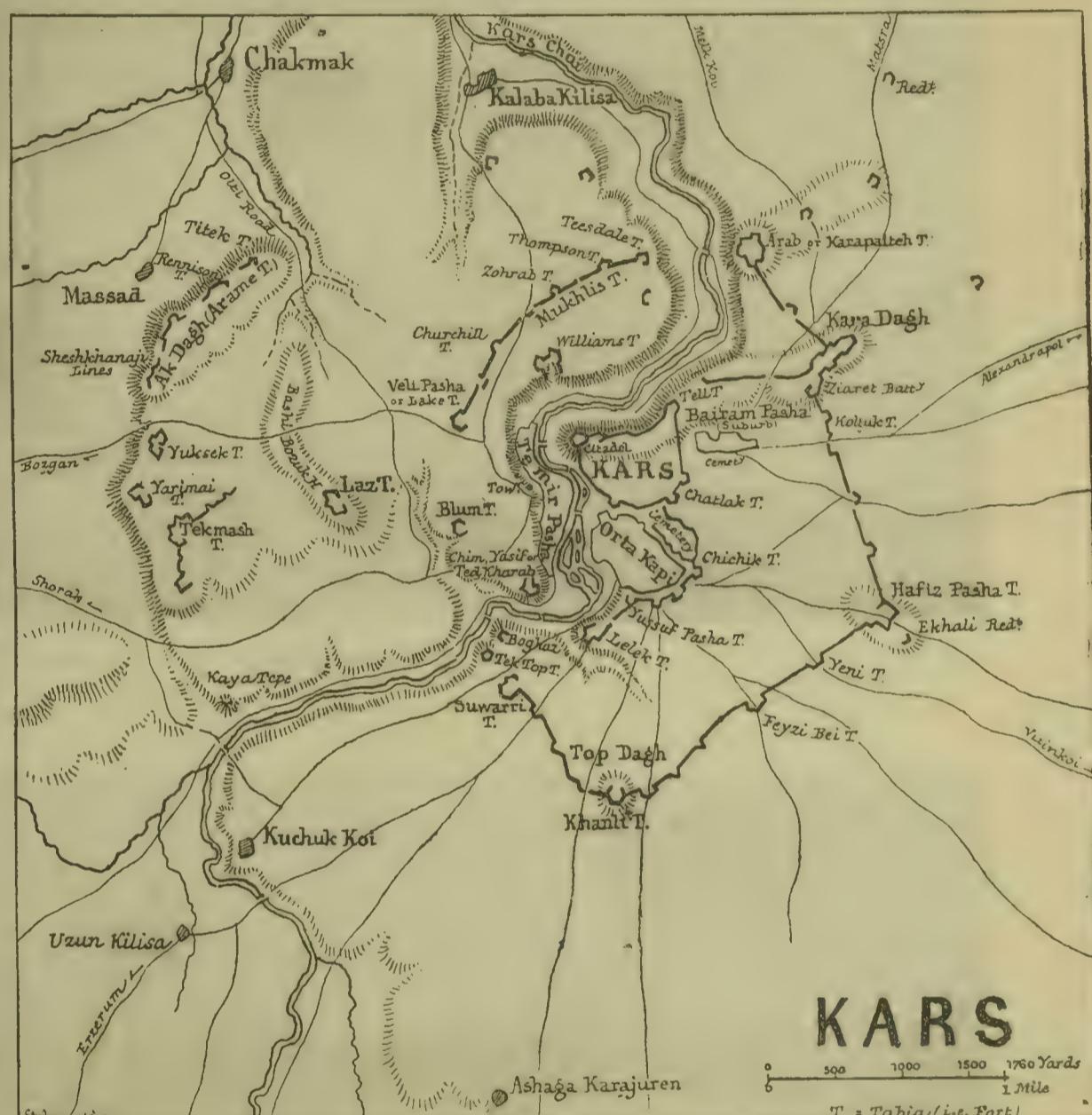
PLAN OF THE TURKISH FORTIFICATIONS AROUND KARS.

The capture of the great Turkish fortress in Armenia, on Saturday last, by a night attack on the surrounding forts, in which 5000 Turks and 2700 Russians were killed or wounded, is one of the most important events of the war. Some particulars of the affair were reported by telegraph, and were published in a special edition of the *Daily News* Monday; but a complete narrative is still awaited. While the most recent information, to the hour of preparing our usual weekly record of the progress of the war, is given in another page, we may here observe that the accompanying Map of the fortifications around Kars is designed to assist the comprehension of accounts either received already, or to be expected very shortly, concerning this grand military operation. The reader will at once perceive the situation of the different forts mentioned in the telegraphic intelligence of last Monday; the Hafiz Pasha Tabia, on the east side of Kars, which was stormed by General Lazareff; the Khanli Tabia and Suwarri Tabia, on the south side, with the citadel and towers, assailed by General Count Grabbe, who was killed in fighting; the Arab Tabia, or Karapalteh, and the Kara Dagh, to the northeast, which surrendered on the Sunday morning. These points of attack and defence, it will be seen, were entirely different from those which were assailed by the Russians in July and August, which lay to the westward of Kars; and the descriptions that appeared in those days of Chakmak, Tekmash, Veli Pasha Tabia, and Mukhlis Tabia, will therefore be found

inapplicable to the present occasion. We shall no doubt be soon furnished with the details of the southern and eastern fortifications, with their garrisons, actually involved in the tremendous struggle of last Saturday, which has cost the Sultan his most valuable Asiatic stronghold of empire, with at least 7000 Turkish soldiers made prisoners, and three hundred mounted guns.

THE SCOTTISH CORPORATION HALL.

The destruction by fire, on the night of Wednesday week, of the hall of the Scottish Corporation, in Crane-court, Fleet-street, is to be regretted the more, as it was a building of some antiquarian interest. The Scottish Corporation owes its origin to a society formed a short time before the accession of James I. for relieving poor Scottish people resident in London. The society continued to carry out this benevolent object under the designation of the "Scottish Box" until the reign of Charles II., when, in 1665, a charter of incorporation was granted, empowering the society to hold lands and to erect an hospital. It appears that during the plague of 1665-6 upwards of 300 natives of Scotland were buried at the sole charge of the Corporation of the Scottish Hospital, and that numbers were nourished during their sickness without subjecting the parishes in which they resided to the smallest expense. Within a few years after the date of the first charter an hospital was built, which stood on the spot in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, now occupied by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. Experience, however, proved that confinement to a charity workhouse was not congenial to the instincts and



PLAN OF THE TURKISH FORTIFICATIONS AROUND KARS.

habits of the Scottish poor, and a plan of assisting and relieving the poor at their own houses was substituted. To enable the corporation to extend its relief to such objects it became necessary to obtain a new charter, which was granted by George III. in 1775. The premises of the Corporation destroyed by fire last week were purchased from the Royal Society in 1782. In the principal hall were several fine portraits, the presents of the different governors, including full-length portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, said to have been painted by Zuccero, and of William IV., who was for twenty years president of the institution, painted by the late Sir David Wilkie, R.A., and presented by that gentleman in 1831. In the hall were held throughout the year most of the meetings in connection with Scottish interests that took place in London. In connection with the main building fronting Crane-court is a chapel belonging to the Corporation, the entrance to which is in Fleur-de-Lis-court, off Fetter-lane. In the open courtyard leading to the small chapel—itself almost unharmed—a stone tablet bears the following inscription: "This edifice was built by the Scottish Corporation to the grace of God and for the relief of the poor, in the year of Our Lord 1673.—Andrew Caldwell, Master; Andrew Hodges, Treasurer." This tablet and the royal arms on the same wall are not even soiled by smoke. The chapel is but very slightly injured, within or without. In an ante-room, where everything else was scorched, a portrait of Princess Louise remained uninjured.

The twenty-third anniversary of the death of Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart was commemorated on Saturday last by a meeting of the Polish Historical Society, held at Sussex Chambers, Duke-street, St. James's, under the presidency of Major Szulcowski, who delivered a long address on the present position of affairs in the East.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

The winter session will begin on Thursday, Dec. 27, when Professor Tyndall will give the first of a course of six lectures (adapted to an educated juvenile auditory) on Heat, Visible and Invisible. After the recess, Professor A. Garrod will give a course of twelve lectures on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life and its Bearing on Physiology, beginning on Tuesday, Jan. 22. Professor J. Dewar will give a course of twelve lectures on the Chemistry of the Organic World, beginning on Thursday, Jan. 24. On the Saturdays before Easter Mr. R. Bosworth Smith will give seven lectures on Carthage and the Carthaginians, beginning on Jan. 26. The Rev. W. Houghton will give three lectures on the Natural History of the Ancients, beginning on March 16; and Mr. Ernst Pauer will give two lectures (with musical illustrations) on the Clavecinists and their Works (England and Italy, France and Germany) on April 6 and 13. The Friday evening meetings will begin with a discourse by Professor Tyndall on Jan. 25. The discourses following will probably be given by W. H. Preece and Matthew Arnold, Esq., Drs. P. L. Slater, Warren De la Rue, and R. Liebreich, Professor Goldwin Smith, Lord Rayleigh, Professors Huxley and Dewar, and Sir Joseph D. Hooker.

Lord Sheffield has subscribed £1000 to the Stafford House Fund for the relief of the sick and wounded Turkish soldiers.

Mr. Layard, our Ambassador at Constantinople, has received a collection of antiquities from the province of Van for the British Museum.

Professor Sheldon Amos gave the second of a course of lectures on "War and Commerce" to the working classes, under the auspices of the Trades Guild of Learning, at the Chelsea Vestry-Hall, on Monday night, the subject of this lecture being "British Commercial Wars with China."



MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK: DONINGTON PARK, DERBYSHIRE.



RUINS OF THE SCOTTISH CORPORATION HALL, CRANE-COURT, FLEET-STREET, AFTER THE FIRE.



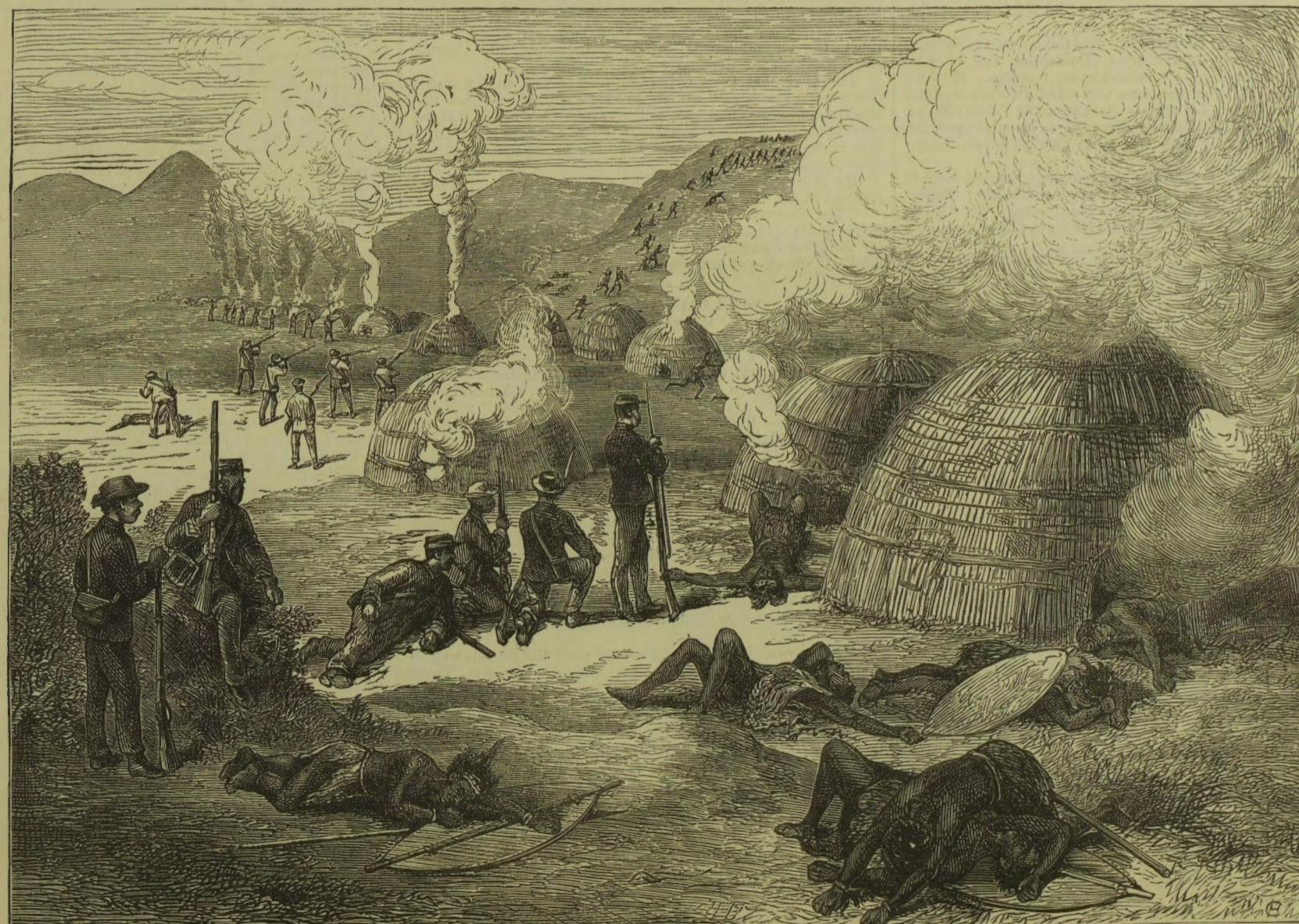
RAINY WEATHER.

BY MISS EDWARDS.

THE KAFFIR WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.



MUSTER OF COLONIAL VOLUNTEERS IN HIGH-STREET, GRAHAM'S TOWN.



BURNING OF KRELI'S KRAAL.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

Some further Illustrations are given this week of the fighting with Kreli, chief of the Galekas, on the Butterworth river, in Kaffirland, east of the British Colonial settlements in South Africa. The Fingoies, a loyal and peaceable nation of our Queen's subjects, whom the Galekas had molested, were first employed against them, under the leadership of three or four Englishmen; but the campaign has since been undertaken by a force of armed Mounted Police and Colonial Volunteers, under Commandant Griffiths, who may be supported by regular troops in case of need. One of the Volunteers at the front has sent the two Sketches engraved for this Number. The muster of volunteers in the High-street of Grahamstown, on Wednesday, the 3rd ult., is an interesting scene. There were forty-five cavalry, chiefly of the Albany Mounted Volunteer Corps, under Captain Minto, and thirteen Artillery Volunteers, with one gun, under Lieutenant Wells. They drew up in front of the Courthouse, where Mr. C. Huntley, the Civil Commissioner, met them on horseback, and briefly addressed them with thanks and commendation. They were escorted out of town by a large number of the citizens, with a military band. In the street view presented by our Correspondent's Sketch, the Courthouse is shown to the right hand, with the Oriental Bank next to it; the unfinished clock-tower and spire of the new Cathedral, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, appears in the distance. A second detachment of fifty mounted Volunteers, from Salem and Sidbury, started in the afternoon of the same day, under the command of Captain Joseph Gush, a member of the Legislative Assembly. These troops were amply provided with necessary stores and equipments by the fund raised by public subscription at Grahamstown. Similar efforts have been made at King William's Town, East London, Cradock, Port Elizabeth, and other towns, from which parties of armed and trained volunteers have been sent into the Trans-Kai territory. It is scarcely expected that the regular soldiery of the 24th and 88th Regiments, stationed along the frontier, will be required to take an active part in this campaign. We take the present state of affairs from the last advices to be this, that the Galekas have been repeatedly and distinctly beaten. Commandant Griffith, at the head of a considerable force, is advancing southwards, so as to drive them down to the seacoast. His advance has been up to this time perfectly successful, and there has been no check or reverse. The excitement amongst the tribes on the border is diminishing, and there has been no defection whatever amongst any of those chiefs of the war tribes whose fealty at such a moment might have been doubtful. Sandilli, whom there was possibly some cause to distrust, has remained absolutely quiet on the west of the Kei, assurances having been received from him and the Gaikas of their intention to support the Government.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The first two performances of last week have already been noticed. On Wednesday "Il Trovatore" was repeated, and on Thursday "Le Nozze di Figaro." On the Friday "Il Flauto Magico" was given, for the first time this season, and with a cast similar in many respects to that of past occasions. Madame Marie Roze, as Pamina, sang with much dramatic feeling. Mdlle. Mila Rodani was to have appeared as Astridiamante (the Queen of Night), but was suddenly replaced by Mdlle. Bauermeister, who acquitted herself well in the two bravura songs. Mdlle. Alwina Valleria gave full effect to the little music belonging to Papagena, the duet with Papageno having been encored. The last-named character was very efficiently filled by Signor del Puente. Signor Bettini sang well as Tamino; Signor Ghilberti's bass voice was heard to advantage in the music of Sarastro; subordinate characters having been filled by Mdlles. Robiati, Clinton, Parodi, Risiani, and Madame Lablache, and Signori Rinaldini, Franceschi, Brocolini, and Grazzi.

On Saturday "Les Huguenots" was the opera, this having also been given for the first time this season, and likewise with a cast including many well-known features. Madame Caroline Salla, as Valentine, sang and acted with much effect, as did Mdlle. Alwina Valleria as Margherita di Valois; Mdlle. de Belocca as the Page, Signor Fancelli as Raoul, Signor del Puente as Di Nevers, Signor Galassi as San Bris, and Signor Foli as Marcello.

On Tuesday Mdlle. Marimon appeared for the first time at this house, and repeated her well-known charming performance as Amina, in "La Sonnambula"—the cast having included Signor Fancelli as Elvino, and Signor Foli as Count Rodolfo.

"Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was to be repeated on Wednesday, and "Il Trovatore" on Thursday. For Friday "La Figlia del Reggimento" was announced, with Mdlle. Marimon as Maria; and to-night (Saturday) Signor Marchetti's opera, "Ruy Blas," is to be produced.

OPERA COMIQUE THEATRE.

On Saturday a new opera was produced here, entitled "The Sorceror," the libretto by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the music by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, who, it will be remembered, were coadjutors in the very successful piece "Trial by Jury." The work now referred to is in two acts, the leading incidents of the book being the absurd effects produced by the administration of a philtre, by which all the inhabitants of the rural village of Ploverleigh are coupled as lovers, in the most incongruous manner—the old with the young, the handsome with the ugly, the rich with the poor, &c. This is the act of Alexis (son of the Baronet, Sir Marmaduke Pointdextre), who is betrothed to Aline (daughter of the aristocratic Lady Sangazure), the young fiancée being reluctantly induced by her lover to taste the potion, in order, as he believes, to ensure the permanence of their attachment. The result, however, is the reverse of this, for Aline immediately falls desperately in love with the sentimental Dr. Daly, Vicar of the village of Ploverleigh, among the previous effects of the potion having been the association of the proud Baronet with Mrs. Partlet, the pew-opener, whose pretty young daughter falls in love with the deaf old Notary; the courtly Lady Sangazure being fascinated with the agent from whom the philtre has been obtained. This is a certain John Wellington Wells, of the firm of J.W. Wells and Co., Family Sorcerers, of St. Mary-axe. In this character the combination of the cockney tradesman with the purveyor of necromantic charms is a piece of burlesque of the most violent absurdity, the piece, indeed, being farcical throughout. The horror of this last victim—"hoist with his own petard"—leads to the catastrophe. Matters can only be set right by the sacrifice of the life of either himself or Alexis; and, the general voice being in favour of the preservation of the latter, the supplier of the potion sinks resignedly through a trap in the midst of red fire.

Forced as are these incidents, they may be accepted on account of the large amount of fun evolved from them; indeed, the piece is provocative of hearty laughter throughout; and

abounds in pungent and good-humoured satire, one strong point being the reversal of the theory enunciated by the romantic Alexis, who, in the matter of marriage, wishes to "break down the artificial barriers of rank, wealth, education, age, beauty, habits, taste, and temper." On this subject he says he has lectured "at mechanics' institutes, and the mechanics were unanimously in favour of my views; I have preached in workhouses, beershops, and lunatic asylums, and I have been received with enthusiasm; I have addressed navvies on the advantages that would accrue to them if they married wealthy ladies of rank, and not a navvy dissented." Satirical hits are also aimed at some of the conventionalities of opera, foreign and English. Thus we have a caricature contract scene, a burlesque incantation scene, a "Tea-Cup Brindisi" (during the administration of the potion), and frequent use of the recitative form showing the absurdity of that declamatory style in association with a colloquial text of common-place phrases, such as is found in a certain class of English opera. Mr. Gilbert's book is based on a Christmas tale previously written by him.

Mr. Sullivan has entered fully into the spirit of the fun—as shown in several instances, among others in the capital patter-song in which J. W. Wells enumerates the supernatural articles supplied by the firm. Delivered with genuine humour by Mr. G. Grossmith, this song had to be repeated. The mock solemnity of the preceding contract scene is much heightened by some effective touches of the grandiose style; the "Incantation" being a good bit of musical burlesque. Very good indeed is the duet, "Welcome joy," between Lady Sangazure and the Baronet, their stilted courtesy being very successfully expressed in the music. It was well sung and acted by Mrs. Howard Paul and Mr. Temple, and was one of the encores of the evening; another repetition having been, in an earlier part of the opera, the sentimental ballad for Aline, "Oh! happy young heart." This was sung with brilliant voice and execution by Miss Alice May. This piece is in the genuine sentimental style, of which there are several specimens assigned to other characters, some of which, if not all, will doubtless become popular in drawing-rooms. To revert to the comic aspect of the music, we may refer to the pseudo-sentimental song of Dr. Daly, in which he laments the several refusals he has met with long ago in his attempts at a matrimonial engagement, the ladies' replies having been, "I'm engaged to So-and-So"—the reiteration of the words "so-and-so" forming the refrain of the song, interspersed with a faint tootle-too on the flageolet with which the Vicar is solacing his melancholy. Delivered as this was, by Mr. Rutland Barrington, with a sustained calm pensiveness, it formed a rich bit of quiet humour. Indeed, this gentleman's representation of the character was throughout excellent in appearance, make-up, and perfect maintenance of bland melancholy.

As a piece of structural music, the finale of the first act is the best, as it is the most important, portion of the opera. In interest of detail and effective combination of chorus and solo voices it is excellent, and worthy of a work of more serious character. Next to this, perhaps, in intrinsic musical interest is the beautiful quintet in the second act. This pleased so greatly as to necessitate its repetition. Among several short chorals pieces, the chorus of girls, "With heart and with voice," was prominent from its bright melodiousness.

We have incidentally spoken of the performances of some of the principals, and have to add a line or two in praise of Miss Giulia Warwick, who was an excellent representative of Constance, the Pew-opener's daughter, secretly in love with the Vicar. The lady named gave her arias, "When he is here" and "I love him very dearly," with much effect. Of Miss May we have already spoken, but may add that her fine soprano voice and her co-operation generally formed an important feature in the performance of the opera. Mr. Bentham, as Alexis, sang well, although indisposed; Miss Everard was a good representative of the demure pew-opener, the small part of the deaf old notary having been satisfactorily sustained by Mr. Clifton. Mr. Grossmith made his stage début on this occasion, with complete success. In short, the ensemble was excellent, including the chorus-singing, which was unusually good.

The opera has been extremely well placed on the stage; two very pretty scenes are supplied by Messrs. Gordon and Harford; the costumes are excellent and appropriate; and the good stage management testifies to the efficiency of Mr. Charles Harris in that department. The success of the opera was most decided.

Mr. Sullivan conducted, and he and Mr. Gilbert were called forward at the end of the performance.

"The Sorceress" was preceded by Mr. Alfred Cellier's bright little operetta "Dora's Dream," the two lovers (there are no other characters) having been well represented by Miss Giulia Warwick and Mr. Temple. Mr. Cellier conducted.

THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

As stated last week, the new public halls at Glasgow were inaugurated on the Tuesday by a grand performance of "The Messiah," which was followed by a series of choral and orchestral concerts (the fourth given by the Glasgow Choral Union), opening on the following Thursday, when Professor G. A. Macfarren's cantata "The Lady of the Lake" was performed for the first time. The cantata is based on Scott's well-known poem, the text having been adapted by Madame Macfarren. The work consists of a series of pieces for solo voices and chorus, the characters in the supposed action being—Ellen, the Lady of the Lake (soprano); Malcolm Graeme and Blanche of Devon (contraltos); James Fitzjames, the Knight of Snowdown (tenor); Roderick Dhu (baritone); James, Earl of Douglas, and John of Brent, the English yeoman (basses); the chorus sometimes presenting the author, sometimes reciting the narrative, sometimes personating Clan-Alpine, the soldiery, or the courtiers.

The music is throughout highly characteristic, a distinctive northern tone being felicitously attained without apparent effort or strain.

In the performance of Thursday week the soloists were—Madame Lemmens-Sherington (Ellen), Madame Patey (Malcolm and Blanche), Mr. Shakespeare (Fitzjames), Mr. Santley (Roderick), and Mr. Hilton (John of Brent).

Among the pieces that produced the greatest effect were—the chorus, "The morning sun;" the boat-song, "Hail to the chief;" the anathema, "Woe to the chief;" "Harp of the North;" the "Coronach;" Ellen's air, "For me, whose memory scarce conveys;" Blanche's ballad, "The toils are pitched;" Malcolm's song, "My hawk is tired;" and the duet for Ellen and Fitzjames, which latter was encored.

As usual in Professor Macfarren's works, the skilful and picturesque orchestral writing is a special feature in the cantata. These details were given with fine effect by the excellent band, headed by Mr. J. T. Carrodus as principal first violin. The choral music was also well rendered by the Glasgow choir, trained by Mr. Lambeth, who conducted the performance. The choristers maintained the high reputation which they had previously gained.

The cantata was enthusiastically received, and the com-

poser called forward. We shall soon have occasion again to speak of the work in reference to its first hearing in London.

Besides the choral concerts, the Glasgow scheme comprises several orchestral concerts to be conducted by Dr. von Bülow, whose pianoforte playing is also to form a feature in the programmes.

The seventh of the present series of Crystal Palace concerts, on Saturday last, included a fine performance of Schumann's Symphony in E flat (No. 3), known as the "Rhenish" symphony. The concert began with Mr. C. V. Stanford's "Festival Overture," of which we have already spoken in reference to its first hearing, at the Gloucester Festival, in September last. A specialty at Saturday's concert was Miss Emma Barnett's skilful rendering of Beethoven's third pianoforte concerto (in C minor). The other instrumental music consisted of the ballet music of "Mosé in Egitto," added by Rossini for the reproduction of the work at Paris. Madame Osgood sang the air, "Flowers of the Valley," from Weber's "Euryanthe," and declaimed with great effect the scene of Isolde's death, from Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," Mr. Vernon Rigby having rendered the air, "Refrain thy voice," from Mr. Sullivan's oratorio "The Light of the World," and songs by Schubert and Schumann.

The second of the new series of Saturday concerts at the Alexandra Palace took place last week, when Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was given, with Miss José Sherrington, Miss Marion Severn, Mr. J. H. Pearson, and Mr. Wadmore as solo vocalists, in co-operation with the band and choir of the establishment. The second part of the programme was miscellaneous. Mr. Frederic Archer occupied his post as the regularly-appointed conductor.

The fourth and last of the fourth series of Herr Franck's interesting chamber concerts took place at the Royal Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, when his programme included Beethoven's string quartet, No. 10 (op. 74), and Schumann's pianoforte quintet, with Mdlle. Anna Mehlig as pianist.

The London Ballad Concerts (directed by Mr. John Boosey) opened their twelfth season at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, with a programme of varied and popular interest.

Of the first concert of the seventh season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society (conducted by Mr. Barnby) we must speak next week. Verdi's "Requiem" was the work to be performed, the solo singers announced having been Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdlle. Redeker, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Thurley Beale.

The Sacred Harmonic Society opened its forty-sixth season yesterday (Friday) evening with a performance of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." Mesdames Wynne and Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Santley, Mr. C. Henry, and Mr. De Lacey were the vocalists announced.

The grand piano used for many years by Haydn, properly authenticated, has of late become the property of Kapellmeister Richter, of Vienna (well known here by his conducting the Wagner festival at the Albert Hall in May last). He is desirous of selling the piano for the benefit of the Wagner Academy now being formed at Bayreuth.

THEATRES.

The chief event of the week is the reappearance, after the lapse of many years, of Mr. Henry Neville in his original character of Henry Dunbar in Mr. Tom Taylor's version of Miss Braddon's interesting novel. The scenes from the romance are well selected in the play, and form an exciting drama, besides giving abundant opportunity for excellent acting, Mr. Neville's delineation of the conscious homicide, assuming the person and taking the property of his victim, forms as complete a portrait of the unhappy man as could be rendered by the most finished artist. The actor has studied every phase of the character, and brings out every turn of the situation. He is well assisted by Miss Bella Pateman, who, as Margaret Wentworth, kindled into energy by her desire of vengeance on her father's supposed murderer; and, ultimately finding in her father himself the guilty man who had sacrificed his employer to his greed and resentment, surrendered herself to the stirring emotions which she had to express, and won a well-merited triumph from a large and fashionable audience. In other respects the revival was ably acted. Mr. Forbes Robertson as Clement Austin was good, as was also Mr. Robert Pateman as Henry Carter, the detective. Especially welcome to us was Mr. G. W. Anson, who presented an amusing caricature of the Major; and the same commendation may be bestowed on Mr. J. W. Hill's Jerrams, the waiter at the George. The parts of Mary Madden and Laura Dunbar were pleasingly interpreted by Miss Gerard and Miss Ellen Meyrick. Moreover, the play was elaborately mounted, and illustrated with efficient scenery. It was preceded by the farce of "The Rough Diamond," in which Miss Gerard distinguishes herself as Margery, and Mr. Charles Harcourt admirably impersonates Sir William Evergreen. The performances were successful, and deserved the applause with which they were received.

Goldsmith's comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer" was performed with marked success at the Globe, at a matinée on Saturday. Miss Stammers, an accomplished actress, acted Miss Hardcastle charmingly. Miss Rachel Sanger delighted her audience as Miss Neville; and Mrs. Chippendale was perfect in the part of Mrs. Hardcastle. Then there were Mr. W. Farren as Hardcastle himself, and Mr. Righton as Tony Lumpkin, both of them decided hits. Adequately supported throughout, the performance will be long remembered as one of great excellence.

A pleasing little drama, entitled "Never Again"—a comedietta adapted from the French by W. H. Butterfield (Thomas Scott)—is cleverly adapted and skilfully written by a gentleman well acquainted with the French stage. The dialogue is conducted by four persons only, and the play could therefore be conveniently acted in a drawing-room.

The medals of the Royal Society for the present year have been awarded by the president and council as follows:—The Copley medal, to Professor James Dwight Dana, for his biological, geological, and mineralogical investigations, carried on through half a century, and for the valuable works in which his conclusions and discoveries have been published. A Royal medal to Mr. Frederick Augustus Abel, F.R.S., for his physico-chemical researches on gun-cotton and explosive agents. A Royal medal to Professor Oswald Heer, of Zurich, for his numerous researches and writings on the Tertiary plants of Europe, of the North Atlantic, North Asia, and North America, and for his able generalisations respecting their affinities and their geological and climatic relations; and the Davy medal to Robert Wilhelm Bunsen and Gustav Robert Kirchhoff, for their researches and discoveries in spectrum analysis. This is the first award of the Davy medal, which, as will be remembered, was founded by the proceeds of the sale of the service of silver plate bequeathed for the purpose by Sir Humphry Davy. The medals will be presented at the society's anniversary meeting on the 30th inst.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ADMIRAL SIR ADOLPHUS SLADE

Admiral Sir Adolphus Slade, R.N., K.C.B., died on the 13th inst., at 3, Hyde Park-place, aged seventy-four. He was the fifth son of General Sir John Slade, Bart. (so created in 1831), by Anna Eliza, his wife, daughter of James Dawson, Esq., Assistant Barrister for the county of Armagh, and obtained his first commission in 1827, in which year he was present at Navarino. In 1850 he entered the Turkish navy, in which he served during the Crimean War. He received the Orders of the Medjidie and Osmanlieh, the English, Sardinian, and Turkish war medals, and the Sebastopol clasp. Sir Adolphus was the author of "Turkey and the Crimean War," and "Records of Travel in Turkey." He was created a K.C.B. in 1858, and attained flag rank in 1866, when he retired from the Ottoman service. A Portrait of Sir Adolphus Slade appeared in this Journal in 1854, and another of the deceased will be given next week.

MR. CAREW O'DWYER.

Andrew Carew O'Dwyer, Esq., late of Orlagh, Templeogue, in the county of Dublin, died, in London, on the 15th inst., in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in 1800, the son of Joseph O'Dwyer, a merchant of Waterford, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1830. He soon became one of the leading political adherents of O'Connell, and from 1833 to 1835 he was M.P. for Drogheda. He held at one time the office of Secondary of the Exchequer in Ireland, which was abolished shortly after his appointment, and Mr. O'Dwyer was accorded a large pension. He married in 1828, Selina, daughter of Sir R. Gillespie, K.C.B., and leaves issue.

MR. CHRISTOPHER ST. GEORGE.

Christopher St. George, Esq., of Tyrone House, in the county of Galway, J.P. and D.L., died there on the 12th inst., aged sixty-seven. He was the eldest son of the late Arthur French St. George, Esq., of Tyrone House, by Lady Henrietta St. Lawrence, his wife, daughter of William, second Earl of Howth, and was grandson of Christopher French, Esq., of Tyrone, who assumed the surname of St. George in 1774 in compliance with the settlement of his great grandfather, Lord St. George. Through his mother, Lady Harriet St. George, he was one of the coheirs of the barony of Athenry, a claim to which was instituted before the House of Lords many years ago, upon which no decision was had. Mr. St. George received his education at Trinity College, Dublin. He sat in Parliament for the county of Galway from 1847 to 1852, and was a well-known patron of the turf.

MR. GEORGE DARBY.

George Darby, Esq., of Markly, Sussex, died on the 16th inst., at 18, Down-street, Piccadilly, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was the third son of John Darby, Esq., of Markly, and of Leap Castle, King's County, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Samuel Vaughan, Esq., and was educated at Westminster School, and Catharine Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated in B.A. in 1820 and M.A. in 1823. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1821, and was a J.P. and D.L. for Sussex. He sat in Parliament for the Eastern Division of that county from 1837 to 1846, and was for a time a Commissioner of Inclosures. Mr. Darby married, in 1827, Maria, youngest daughter of Samuel Homfray, Esq., M.P., of Coworth House, Berks, and had a large family.

MISS JULIA KAVANAGH.

Miss Julia Kavanagh, a well-known litterateur and novelist, died suddenly at Nice on the 28th ult. She was born at Thurles in 1824, but resided nearly her whole life in France. Her numerous works were almost exclusively confined to the delineation of French life and character, which she most faithfully portrayed. Besides being the authoress of many stories and essays contributed to periodical literature, and of various novels, we may mention, amongst Miss Kavanagh's well-known productions, "Nathalie," "Woman in France during the Eighteenth Century," "The Women of Christianity," "French Women of Letters," "English Women of Letters," "Queen Mab," "Beatrice," and "Sylvia."

The deaths have also been announced of—

Major Walter Saxton Bold, on the 11th inst., at Preston, near Brighton, aged eighty.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Pott, of Todrig, late Bengal Army, on the 15th inst., at Borthwick, Roxburghshire.

The Rev. John F. T. Wolley, formerly for more than thirty years Vicar of Beeston, on the 16th inst., aged eighty-one.

Thomas Whitmore Wylde-Browne, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of the Woodlands, Shropshire, at his seat near Bridgnorth, on the 8th inst., aged seventy-six.

Captain Hugh Allen Mackey, R.A. Brigade-Major, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Mackey, of Fairhill, Exeter, on the 21st ult., at the Bermuda Mount, Jamaica, aged thirty-seven.

The Rev. Robert Smith, D.D., senior minister of the parish of Old Machar, on the 11th inst., at the Manse, Old Aberdeen, in his eighty-first year.

Baron Charles Joachim Hambro, on the 17th inst., at Milton Abbey, Dorsetshire, aged seventy. He was the eldest son of the late Charles, Baron Hambro, and is succeeded by his son, Charles Joseph Theophilus, Barrister-at-Law, J.P. and D.L. for Dorsetshire.

Lady Mary Stanley, on the 8th inst., at 14, Grosvenor-square, W., in her ninetieth year. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of James, eighth Earl of Lauderdale, by Eleanor, his wife, only daughter and heir of Anthony Todd, Esq., and was married in 1819 to Edward Stanley, Esq., of Cross Hall.

Augusta, Viscountess Campden, on the 5th inst., at Spetchley Park, Worcester, aged twenty-five. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Robert Berkeley, Esq., of Spetchley Park, Worcestershire, by Lady Mary Catherine, his wife, sister of the present Earl of Kenmare, K.P., and was married, May 9, 1876, to Charles William Francis, Viscount Campden, elder son of the Earl of Gainsborough.

Commander William Watson, Naval Knight of Windsor, on the 8th inst., at Travers College, Windsor Castle, aged thirty-seven. He was the second son of the Rev. George Watson Smyth, of Sherborne Lodge, St. Leonard's-on-Sea; entered the Royal Navy in 1854, and served in the Baltic. He also served in the New Zealand and Chinese wars, and in the Pacific.

James Christopher Fitzgerald Kenney, Esq., of Kilclogher House, in the county of Galway, and of Merrion-square, Dublin, J.P., B.A., M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law, whose recent death was so much lamented, was eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel James Fitzgerald Kenney, Esq., of Kilclogher, and was nephew of the present Earl of Westmeath. Mr. Fitzgerald Kenney represented a very ancient family settled for many generations at Kenney's Hall, in the county of Wexford. He married, Aug. 17, 1870, Miss Crean Lynch, of Clogher House, in the county of Mayo, eldest daughter of Major Patrick Crean Lynch, by whom he leaves issue.

CHESS.

H W H (Portland).—Problem No. 1759 is quite correct, as are the conditions of mate. See solution below.

E L G.—Your solution of Enigma No. 14 is perfect.

A N CHERILL.—If in Problem No. 1757 Black play 1. Q to Q 3rd, the continuation is 2. Q to Q 5th (ch), Q takes Q, and 3. P to B 7th, discovering check and mate.

W H T (Yokohama).—Your problem can be solved in three moves by 1. P to K 6th Q to R 2nd; 2. B to B 7th (ch), Q takes B; 3. P takes Q, mate. If Black play 1. Q, takes P, then 2. R to K 5th, &c.

W S B.—Problem No. 1764 is the composition of the late R B Wormald.

N R (Freckenham), J DE HONSTEYN, E L G, and Others. See notice in our last Issue.

W B GROVE (Birmingham).—In the end game which you have been good enough to send us Black can certainly win in the manner you indicate. He could also reply to 1. K to B sq with 2. P to B 6th (dis. ch.). The position is rather unusual.

A BLOKE.—White's move of 5. Kt to K 5th constitutes the Allgaier Gambit (Proper). It is still sometimes played by strong players, but cannot be considered sound, though its character has been to some extent rehabilitated of late by 7. P to Q 4th (after 6. K takes Kt), which move has been introduced with much success by Mr. Thorold. 5. Kt to K 5th (the Allgaier-Kieseritzki Gambit) is the recognised mode of pursuing the attack, and the opening as thus continued is frequently adopted in match games by first-class players. Your solution of Problem No. 1759 is incorrect. As to No. 1760, please refer to our notice of last week.

J P T.—Your communication to hand, and acknowledged with thanks.

PROBLEMS RECEIVED FROM J THURSBY, W H MACKETT, AND RICHARD BEUTHNER.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1757 RECEIVED FROM BHWEZ (BERLIN), M CLARE, N R. CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1758 RECEIVED FROM P S SHENELE, COPIAPOINO, HEREWOLD, TIPPET, TRITON, J W WONTONE, A G R, AND BHWEZ.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1759 RECEIVED FROM G RUSHBY, J DE HONSTEYN, M A H, J H SEWARD, J H SAYER, M EV, J W L JEWSON, W H MACKETT, TRITON, P S SHENELE, G WRIGHT, J W HOPE, W C DUTTON, LONGSTOP, AND A G R.

PROBLEM NO. 1760.—The author's solution has been received from various correspondents; but, in accordance with the notification contained in our last issue, we add our acknowledgments until next week.

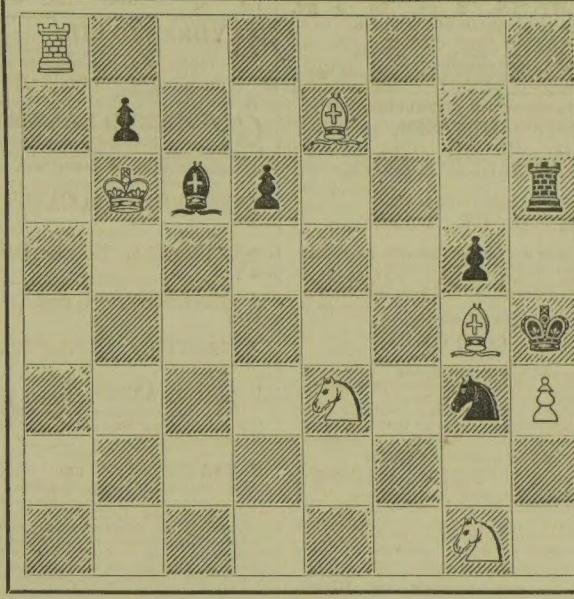
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1759.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q 7th	Any move	2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM NO. 1762.

By A. DENDRINO.

BLACK.



WHITE to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Two Games played in the last round of Mr. Nash's Correspondence Tourney between the Rev. T. HEWAN ARCHDALL and Mr. W. T. PIERCE.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. P to Q 5th	P takes Kt
2. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. Q takes B	R to K 2 sq
3. B to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	16. P takes P	P to B 3rd
4. P to Q 4th	Kt takes K P		

5. Castles
The usual continuation is P to Q 5th; but the variation introduced in the text is by no means without salient points of merit.

5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	17. B to R 3rd	R to B 2nd
6. B takes Kt	Q P takes B	18. Q to R sq	Q to B 2nd
7. Q to K 2nd	B to K 4th	19. R to K 2nd	Kt to B 3rd
8. P to B 3rd	B to K 2nd	20. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to R 2nd
9. Kt takes P	P to K R 3rd	21. Q takes Kt P	Kt to B sq
10. R to K sq	Kt to K B 3rd	22. Q to B 2nd	Kt to K 3rd
11. Kt to R 3rd	B to K 3rd	23. Kt to B 5th	
12. P to Q 3rd	P to B 4th		
13. Kt to B 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd		
14. Kt to Kt 6th			

This move wins; for Q to B 5th will be repiled by Kt to Q 6th (ch.), R to B 3rd by R takes Kt, and Kt to B 5th by R takes B (ch.).

15. R to Q 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	17. B to R 3rd	R to B 2nd
16. Q to R sq	Q P takes B	18. Q to R sq	Q to B 2nd
17. R to K 2nd	Kt to B 3rd	19. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to R 2nd
18. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to R 2nd	20. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to R 2nd
19. Q to K 5th	Kt to K 3rd	21. Q takes Kt P	Kt to B sq
20. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K 3rd	22. Q to B 2nd	Kt to K 3rd
21. Q to K 5th	Kt to K 3rd	23. Kt to B 5th	
22. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K 3rd		
23. Q to K 5th	Kt to K 3rd		
24. B takes Q	B to K 2nd		

This move wins; for Q to B 5th will be repiled by Kt to Q 6th (ch.), R to B 3rd by R takes Kt, and Kt to B 5th by R takes B (ch.).

25. R takes B (ch.)		R takes Kt	
		26. Kt to B 5th	
		27. R takes Kt	
		28. Kt to B 5th	

and Black resigns.

Between the same Players.—(*King's Bishop's Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. Kt takes P	B to K 3rd
2. B to B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd		
3. Kt to K 3rd			

This, of course, is the same position as in the Petroff, when White, on his third move, brings out the Kt, instead of taking the Pawn.

3. Kt takes P
Mr. Boden's move, and claimed also for Kieseritzky, it adds a strong attack, and calls for much circumspection on the part of the second player. His best defence after the exchange of the Knights is 5. P to K B 3rd, which line of play was originally introduced in a series of games between Staunton and Horwitz.

4. Kt to B 3rd	Kt takes Kt	12. Q to R 5th (ch.)	
5. Q P takes Kt	P to K B 3rd		
6. Castles	Q to K 2nd		
7. R to K sq	P to Q B 3rd		
8. R takes P			

This highly ingenious move is, we believe, quite new, and its invention is, therefore, properly attributable to Mr. Pierce. Its further use in practical play may disclose weak points that at present are not apparent; but that it subjects the second player to a most fierce attack is unquestionable.

8. P takes R		13. Kt takes Kt P	P takes Kt
9. B to K Kt 5th	Q to B 4th	14. Q takes P (ch.)	P to Q 2nd
10. Q to K 2nd	P to Q 4th	15. R to K sq	Q to Q 3rd

and, after a few more moves, White resigned.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

Much progress has been made in the second round of the City of London Chess Club Tournament. In division A (for first and second prizes) Messrs. Beardell, Block, Bussy, Delaney, Huckvale, Long, and Manning have won their matches; while in division B (for third and fourth prizes) the following players have achieved a like result—namely:—Messrs. Earle, George, Heywood, Israel, Kindell, jun., and Staniforth. The matches between Messrs. Boden, MacDonnell, and Potter, and their respective opponents in division A are still in progress.

A contest has lately taken place between the North London and the Kent Town Clubs. The former was victorious by seven games to one.

The score in the match now going on at Bristol between Mr. E. Thorold, four; Miss Rudge, two; and no draws. Two previous matches at the same odds were won by the lady player, the first by seven to three, with two draws, and the second by seven to two, with two draws.

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